

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1893.

VOLUME 57.

THE COUNTY

NEWS IN CALHOUN.

Graphs From Our Correspondents in Different Beats in Calhoun County—Crop News—Politics—

Personals and etc. etc.

DUKE.

Duke is behind the counter of W. P. Duke. The Duke is very sorry to see Wal-

large audience greeted

H. Smith at this place

are looking very nice in

Albia Cochran, of Georgia, will be in the little Magic

spend the summer.

WILLIE.

Nelson, a nineteen year old boy, was killed at Radford

arks, in Anniston, last week

falling of a heavy piece of

his head and neck.

Lake A. Hanks, a prominent

of Piedmont, and a good

last week of paralysis.

Fequita, of Laney's,

a passing engine near Talla-

hurt, last

3. Burges, of Cane Creek

got the first premium from

the first cotton boll

week.

Fox Powell, of Oxford, fell

scaffold at the cotton mill

at Sycamore, last week,

seriously hurt.

Schenk's Springs.

Hugh Johnson filled his ap-

ment at Angel Grove church

Sunday.

and Mrs. Oscar Crook and

Eddie Hammond visited the

last Sunday.

Mabery Trussel is suffering

much with paralysis.

George Gun, a well respected

man, who was about 77 years

old, died suddenly at his home,

Friday, and was buried at Oak

tree church on Saturday.

Alexandria valley sent a large

out of visitors to the Springs

Sunday, among whom were my

friends, Mr. and Mrs. Sam

Stark, Sr., also Mr. and Mrs. Phil

Spicer and Mr. and Mrs. Marion

Shank.

Crowd from Duke came in last

day, headed by Mr. Joseph

Jones and Walter Duke.

This vicinity was visited last

night by a terrible thunder

which was accompanied by a

rain. No damage done by

nothing that I have heard of.

Mr. Tom Draper came in last

day evening to see his wife and

children who have been here for

several weeks.

The crop prospect is only medium

very good nor very sorry.

Cotton rather small for its age.

Everybody should come to the

swapping convention, the 4th

of July, for Edgar will preside, you

BILL APP, Jr.

Governor Jones.

It was not necessary for the Gov-

or to answer the vile slander

made upon him by the Alliance

Herald. Every one in Mobile

knows that the Governor was not

under the influence of liquor when

he fell from his horse at the review.

He was a very sick man and over-

exerted his strength. Dr. Michel who

was with him and who is one of the

best physicians and most honor-

able gentlemen of this State makes

statement of the facts to the

Montgomery Advertiser. Mobile

register.

Kolb's Mistake.

The Washington correspondent of the Birmingham Age-Herald has this to say of the great political mistake made by the genial Reuben when he attempted to deliver his followers over to the combination Republican-Third party ticket containing both Harrison and Weaver electors:

"Since beginning this somewhat nonsensical essay my mind has turned to Alabama and Alabamians, and I have thought what an egregious mistake Captain Kolb made last fall in allowing himself to be engulfed into following the fortunes of General Weaver. I believe, as firmly as I believe I am writing these lines, that had Reuben F. Kolb declared allegiance to the democratic national ticket last November he would today be a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet with a political future as bright as that of any man in the State. I do not know what the captain's motive was in following the wild and weird westerner to sure defeat, but I do know that never man had a better opportunity to display his fealty to the party. He professed to love and at the same time make himself invincible as a gubernatorial, senatorial or any other 'orial' candidate than did he, and in the face of all this he deliberately opened the jack pot with a pair of deuces and lost, as everybody knew he would."

In playing the fascinating game of politics, I have observed, it very often pays best in the end to accept present defeat and wait with patience and fortitude until the cards (or the votes, if you do not like a metaphorical term) run your way. The man who loses his head throws down his cards and calls for a new deal in the middle of a game hardly ever bobs up at the last shuffle with a winning hand."

Outlining His Plan of Battle.

A letter of Mr. A. T. Goodwyn, Chairman of the so called "Jeffersonian Democracy" of Alabama, has made its appearance. Its principle feature is its great length. The material of which it is made up is the same as that so often dealt out to the public last year. Under all the circumstances it would be becoming in Mr. Goodwyn to cease calling himself a Jeffersonian, or any other sort of a Democrat. He and his followers did their utmost to defeat the Democratic candidate for President and to defeat Democratic candidates for Congress last year. The Republicans joined with them in support of a common ticket activated by a common motive of "anybody and anything to beat the Democrats."

It is well recognized that the same combination is likely to confront the Democracy next year. The plan of campaign is clearly outlined in Mr. Goodwyn's letter, but it will fail again. It is an insidious effort to array the white people of the rest of the State against their brethren in the black belt. Among true Democrats there is no jealousy on account of locality, and no desire to inflame the people of one portion of the State against the other. Democrats who stood shoulder to shoulder in November last will not allow former differences to again separate them. They are now in a common fold and will let Mr. Goodwyn and his sort train to their heart's content with their Republican allies.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Baltzell Arrested.

MONTGOMERY, June 26.—Sheriff Waller today arrested Editor Frank Baltzell of the Alliance Herald on warrants sworn out by Governor Jones charging the editor of the Herald with criminal libel. The Alliance Herald, in its last issue, attempted to make it appear that Governor Jones was under the influence of liquor when he fainted while reviewing the state troops at Mobile during the Second regimental encampment; hence the libel suit. Baltzell waived examination and gave bond to appear before the next grand jury of the county.

A State convention of the People's party has been called to meet at Calera July 4, for the purpose of electing State officers and formulating a campaign plan. The call is signed by G. F. Gaither, chairman.

GENERAL ORDERS

Issued From Commander Gordon to

The Old Veterans.

REGARDING THE COMING REUNION

General Increase in the Number of Camps in the South.

Birmingham Age-Herald.

The orders given below have just been issued by Gen. J. B. Gordon, commander of the United Confederate Veterans, and have been received here by Camp Hardee. They are of special interest to the veterans, and especially those in Alabama, as the purposes of the reunion to be held here next month are set forth and general information given relative to it:

The orders are as follows:

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS
New Orleans, June 15, 1893.
General Order No. 95.

1. The general commanding announces that the fourth annual meeting and reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held in obedience to the resolution passed by the delegates at the last reunion, at the city of Birmingham, Ala., upon Wednesday and Thursday, 19th and 20th days of July next. All confederate organizations and confederate soldiers and sailors of all arms, grades and departments are cordially invited to attend this fourth general reunion of their comrades.

2. Ex-confederate soldiers and sailors everywhere are urged to form themselves into local associations, where this has not already been done, and all associations, bivouacs, encampments and other bodies are earnestly requested to send in applications to these headquarters without delay, in time to participate in this grand reunion and thus unite with their comrades in carrying out the laudable and philanthropic objects of the United Confederate Veterans organization.

3. Business of the greatest importance will demand careful consideration during the third annual convention—such as the best methods of securing impartial history, and to enlist each state in the compilation and preservation of the history of her citizen soldiery, the benevolent care through state aid and otherwise of disabled, destitute or aged veterans and the widows and orphans of our fallen brothers-in-arms; the care of the graves of our known and unknown dead buried at Gettysburg, Fort Warren Camps Morton, Chase, Douglass, Oakwood cemetery at Chicago, Johnson's island, Cairo, and at all other points to see that they are annually decorated, the headstones preserved and protected, and complete lists of the names of our dead heroes with the location of their last resting places furnished to their friends and relatives through the medium of our camps, thus rescuing their names from oblivion and handing them down in history; the consideration of the different movements, plans and means to erect a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, president of the confederate states of America, also to aid in building monuments to other great leaders, soldiers and sailors of the south, to make such changes in the constitution and by-laws as experience may suggest, and other matters of general interest.

4. Each camp now admitted into the United Confederate Veterans organization and those admitted before the reunion, are urged at once to select accredited delegates and alternates who will participate in the business of the reunion.

The representation of delegates and alternates at the reunion will be as fixed in article 3 of the constitution, amendment to the same: One delegate and alternate for every twenty members, and one for every fraction over twenty, provided that every camp shall be entitled to at least two delegates.

5. Attention of camps is called to article 5 of the constitution, and amendments that no camp shall be allowed representation in any meeting of the United Confederate Veterans unless the camp shall have paid all amounts due as initiation fee, \$2, and also the amount due per capita.

6. A program to be observed at the reunion and all the details will be furnished to the camps and to all veterans by the committee on arrangements from Birmingham in due time, and any further information can be obtained by applying to Capt. Joseph F. Johnston, chairman reunion committee, United Confederate Veterans, Birmingham Ala.

7. The general commanding respectfully requests the press, both daily and weekly, of the whole country, to aid the patriotic and benevolent objects of the United Confederate Veterans by publication of these general orders with editorial notices of the organization.

8. The general commanding respectfully requests and trust that railroad officials will also aid the veterans by giving such reduced rates of transportation as will enable them to attend.

9. Officers of the general staff are directed to assist division and brigade commanders and others in organizing their respective states, and generally to assist in the complete federation of all confederate survivors in one organization under the constitution of the United Confederate Veterans.

10. Attention of all United Confederate Veterans is again called to general order No. 90, current series, from these headquarters, and the circulars and documents issued by Maj. Gen. John C. Underwood, offering the advantages of a ten days' trip upon the termination of the reunion, from Birmingham and return, to visit various northern prisons, four days at the World's fair and to witness the unveiling at Chicago, of the first confederate monument ever erected on northern soil, all at a cost for transportation of only \$10.

This special excursion trip to Chicago includes the wives, sons and daughters of veterans, as well as every member of their family.

11. The general commanding urgently requests all veterans to urge the formation of new camps before the reunion at Birmingham so they can secure representation there. All necessary papers and documents will be promptly furnished by these headquarters upon application from any source.

There are now 267 camps formed and it is hoped interest will be manifested in each state in the organization of many new camps.

12. Efforts have and are being made to secure the lowest possible railroad rates from all points in the south to Birmingham. Apply to your local agent, to Gen. J. F. Shipp, quartermaster-general United Confederate Veterans, Chattanooga, Tenn., and to Capt. Joseph F. Johnston, chairman, Birmingham, Ala., for information regarding to railroad rates.

By order of

J. B. GORDON, general commanding.

GEORGE MOORMAN, adjutant-general and chief of staff.

[Official.]

Died of Yellow Fever.

Atlanta, June 26.—Alfred Bedell, captain of the barkentine Anna Berwind, loading lumber on the Satilla river, died of yellow fever today. The vessel was fifty-six miles up the river above Brunswick.

The Berwind has been sent to the national quarantine at Sapelo. All are well on board and no further trouble is expected.

Out in Japan the doctor never thinks of asking poor patients for a fee. A proverb among the medical fraternity of Japan runs: "When the twin enemies, poverty and disease, invade a home, the doctor who takes a fee even though it be given to him, is a robber.

Ex-Confederate Soldiers.

The Age-Herald invites the special attention of all ex-Confederate soldiers to the general orders of Gen. John B. Gordon, as published elsewhere in today's edition of this newspaper.

The efforts now being made

towards a fuller organization of the South. Veterans of the late war should enlist the active sympathy and co-operation of every old soldier. The constitution of the United Confederate Veterans expressly states that "that object and purpose of this organization will be strictly social, literary, historical and benevolent."

And these ringing words from General Gordon, the commanding general of the organization, appeal to all men who love the American Union:

It is political in no sense except so far as the word "political" is a synonym of the word "patriotic." It is a brotherhood over which the genius of philanthropy and patriotism, of truth and of justice will preside; of philanthropy, because it will succor the disabled, help the needy, strengthen the weak and cheer the disconsolate; of patriotism, because it will efface the past glories of the dead Confederacy and transmute them into living inspirations for future service to the living republic; of truth, because it will seek to gather and preserve as witnesses for history the unimpeachable facts which shall doom falsehood to die that truth may live; of justice, because it will cultivate national as well as Southern fraternity and will condemn narrow-mindedness and prejudice and passion, and cultivate that broader, higher, nobler sentiment, which would write on the grave of every soldier who fell on either side: "Here lies an American hero, a martyr to the right as his conscience conceived it."

This utterance of one having authority rings as clear as the word of command that fell from a Southern Pelham or a Northern Custer in the days that were dark. This utterance brands as a slander every man who questions the honest and patriotic motives of the United Confederate Veterans.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Gov. Jones Has Done Right.

Age-Herald.

The republican.

L. S. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1893.

The action of India in stopping the free coining of silver has reduced the value of the silver in one of our dollar pieces to fifty-eight cents.

Old man Guinn, or the Randolph Toiler, has made a scandalous attack, through his paper, on Hon. W. A. Handley, one of the purest, best and most enterprising citizens of Randolph county, and thereby has got himself into hot water. The community is very indignant. The Confederate veterans of Randolph answered Guinn's slander by electing Mr. Handley commander of their Veterans' Camp, numbering one hundred.

India has stopped the free coining of silver and this will work to the advantage of the wheat and cotton growers of the United States. Heretofore a dollar's worth of wheat could be bought in India with about 65 cents of silver. That is to say 65 cents worth of silver bullion when coined into rupees in India would amount to about one dollar in value. As long as Europe could buy a dollar's worth of India wheat or cotton for 65 cents in silver bullion, Europe could squeeze the American farmer down to the same prices. Since India has stopped free coining the situation has been changed and now American farmers can compete with India on equal terms.

The State press has had much to say of Col. Jno. M. McKleroy, of Anniston, as a candidate for Governor. The statement has been made that he was not and would not be a candidate, but of late the Birmingham Age-Herald and his home paper, the Anniston Hot Blast, have intimated that he might become a candidate. We publish an article from the Hot Blast on this subject this week.

When it was understood that Col. McKleroy would not allow the use of his name, the REPUBLICAN had a great leaning towards the gallant Oates of Henry. But should Col. McKleroy decide to go into the contest, this paper would support him on the ground that he is as capable a man as Mr. Oates; that he is a straight Democrat and a country man; and nine-tenths of the people of Jacksonville would be with the REPUBLICAN. Jacksonville is nothing if not democratic, and her people go strong on standing by Calhoun county men. Col. McKleroy is a democrat of the same stripe, and has always been loyal to Calhoun county men in political contests; and this fact gives him a very strong hold on our people.

Mr. S. E. Dowdell, of Merreton, writes that what was published in the REPUBLICAN of the proceedings of Camp Martin, of the United Confederate Veterans, the impression has gotten out that each member is required to pay a membership fee of two dollars.

Such is not the case. Each camp must pay two dollars for its charter no matter how many members it may have, and this will only amount to two or three cents to each member. At Camp Martin it was made up by voluntary contribution. There is an annual membership fee of only ten cents to each member, which must be paid before April of each year. This is the only expense Veterans are put to. Mr. Dowdell writes: "A good many of us wish to attend the reunion." In order to do this, they should belong to some camp. If no camp is formed at Piedmont before then, they had better come here and join next Saturday. They may be transferred to any other camp at any time they may wish.

So it is a fake after all—the Blarney stone has not been brought to America. Our retiring consul at Cork, according to the Boston Herald, has been making a journey to Blarney Castle, to make sure that the real Blarney stone is still there. He reports it safe and sound, just where it has always been. This looks as if the one at Chicago was only a specimen brick. How ridiculous was Carter Harrison unrolling the Blarney stone at Chicago fair—Age Herald.

The Republican feels competent to speak for itself, and its editor asks no other newspaper to print any matter whatever.

That man who runs a newspaper for the purpose only of rewarding his friends and abusing his enemies has indeed a poor conception of the mission of a newspaper. We believe that every man should be loyal to his friends, but when an editor goes into venting his personal malice against those who held opinions different from his, he hurts himself much worse than the man whom he would injure.—Hot Blast.

Just so Judge! But still the fact remains that whatever these wicked editors may say, is said openly and above board, and they are ready to take the consequences. Herein they present a fine contrast to that class of political sneaks who, through their empannies or in person, make false accusations and arouse prejudices against public men, and who lie as to their own motives and intentions, and who then have no more sense than to brag of their "smartness."

If Bro. Smith had not been of fishing such slush as the above could not have appeared in his usually bold and outspoken newspaper. It is probably the work of some volunteer editor who has "laid him self liable" to merited censure for some underhand political work and who hopes to thus lecture the editors out of any disposition to give him deserved castigation through the Anniston post office pie. It is very inconsistent and the whole thing has very much the appearance of the fable of the wolf and the billy goat, wherein the wolf charged the billy goat with muddying the stream from which his wolfish was drinking, when in fact the proof showed that the billy goat was down stream from his accuser. The News further says:

"As long as laurels grow on bushes just so long will Anniston men pluck them. And if pulling them and twining them about the fair brow of this city gives the empty and wanton winds more latitude freedom and strength to blow through the Pellerian whiskers of Jacksonville, it is no fault nor is it any concern of ours."

Jacksonville is patient and long suffering and her people all belong to the church. The News may bring unjust accusations against her and bluster to its heart's content, and Jacksonville's only answer will be a sweet, sad smile of resignation; but there is a limit. Nobody must encourage the wanton winds to take any liberties with her Pellerian whiskers. Those whiskers are as precious to her as the oil which ran down the beard of Aaron (which we venture was not sine.) If any good it can for the men who stand by it. It is not hypocritical. It will extend no support to its enemies, but will fight them with resolution. This has been its policy for fifty-seven years and it has prospered under it. It has never yet wantonly attacked any man or misrepresented anybody knowingly. It prides itself on its fairness and perfect truthfulness. It is afraid of no man or any "influence" or any political party. It will criticize its own party when it is in the wrong as quickly as it will criticize any opposing party. It slobbers over no public man and would not flatter Neptune for his trident. It will attack no man from ambush or allow any of its correspondents to do so. It has an unconcealed contempt for any man who will. Its editor writes all its editorial matter and holds himself always responsible for the same. The greatest man in the country would not be permitted to write an article which should appear as editorial matter, and certainly it would not do so at the regular session. Gov. Jones called upon the Legislature to pass such a law, and the powers of the legislature would be called to pass such a law.—Chairman Goodwyn's reply to Chairman Smith.

This is the same old misrepresentation of fact. Every man will know that Gov. Jones did not for a moment suppose it would take more than a sixty day session to pass a simple contest law, and that if the Legislature would not pass such a law at the regular session, it would do so at an extra session. Gov. Jones called upon the Legislature to pass such a law and thereby showed he was not afraid of a contest. His promise in regard to an extra session was to call it to give his contestants plenty of time to get up a protest in event the Legislature passed a contest law at a stage of the session when not sufficient time had been given to the contestants. The whole matter may have grown out of the vapors of some one who wished to make it appear that he had influence with the powers that be.

The Ruthless manner in which the organized has violated pledges and solemn promises to the people is not confined to the deception practiced in regard to the thirteenth plank in the platform of 1892. The promise to pass a contest law was made in almost every county in the state. Thomas G. Jones, who occupies the office of governor by fraud and usurpation, also gave his personal pledge to the people that, if necessary, an extra session of the legislature would be called to pass such a law.—Chairman Goodwyn's reply to Chairman Smith.

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The Alabama Pioneer, a third party paper of Lowndes county, contains the following in a recent issue:

A FRANK CONFESSION. More Precious Than the Oil Which Ran Down Aaron's Beard.

The Anniston News of Monday makes the following frank confession of its retraction of the charge of Jacksonville's influence in the selection of a postmaster for Anniston:

"The REPUBLICAN is right in saying that The News hastened to retract. No paper in the world will more quickly retract a misleading statement than will The News when once convinced that it is in the wrong."

This would have been mighty fine if the The News had stopped here, but it did not. After yielding vehemently that Jacksonville had any hand in the matter, that inconsistent paper turns round and bullies Jacksonville, by talking about ratters and coachwhips, cats and cougars, and warns Jacksonville against poaching on the Anniston post office pie. It is very inconsistent and the whole thing has very much the appearance of the fable of the wolf and the billy goat, wherein the wolf charged the billy goat with muddying the stream from which his wolfish was drinking, when in fact the proof showed that the billy goat was down stream from his accuser. The News further says:

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wantonly attacked any man or misrepresented anybody knowingly. It prides itself on its fairness and perfect truthfulness. It is afraid of no man or any "influence" or any political party. It will criticize its own party when it is in the wrong as quickly as it will criticize any opposing party. It slobbers over no public man and would not flatter Neptune for his trident. It will attack no man from ambush or allow any of its correspondents to do so. It has an unconcealed contempt for any man who will. Its editor writes all its editorial matter and holds himself always responsible for the same. The greatest man in the country would not be permitted to write an article which should appear as editorial matter, and certainly it would not do so at the regular session. Gov. Jones called upon the Legislature to pass such a law and thereby showed he was not afraid of a contest. His promise in regard to an extra session was to call it to give his contestants plenty of time to get up a protest in event the Legislature passed a contest law at a stage of the session when not sufficient time had been given to the contestants. The whole matter may have grown out of the vapors of some one who wished to make it appear that he had influence with the powers that be.

Injustice to Mr. Smith we should say that the great mass of the people of Anniston appear perfectly satisfied with his appointment. He is a good and lovable man and has always trained with the straight democracy of Anniston—a man who has never compromised with the enemies of his party or betrayed a Democrat. It is not his appointment per se, at which they are kicking. It is the supposed means through which it was procured at which they kick.

When the truth comes out, if it ever does, we believe it will be shown that Mr. Smith is as innocent of any wrong-doing in the matter as Mr. Robbins is. In fact the whole matter may have grown out of the vapors of some one who wished to make it appear that he had influence with the powers that be.

The Alabama Pioneer, a third party paper of Lowndes county, contains the following in a recent issue:

The Democratic executive committee, as was expected, rejected the proposition of the Jeffersonians. This action gives Kolb another alleged grievance. He will now proceed to play the martyr act again. As he is working chiefly for Kolb, and he is afraid or ashamed better than many others he knows of, and he is now too old to be taught by amateurs. It is a refreshing sign of the times that the wild eyed genius of the Evening News is catching on and profiting by the example of the REPUBLICAN. He ran the News until lately as a strictly Sunday school paper, and put in most of his time going about "turning the other cheek," and he came very near starving to death at it. Now, since the News has opinions of its own and is not afraid to express them, and its editor carries around a needle for the puncture of gasbags, everybody reads the paper and two extra men are required to count the daily receipts.

No, we can't accept the doctrine of the temporary editor of the Hot Blast. It is not good. He understands something else better than he does lecturing editors. The shoemaker had better stick to his last, it is a wise old saw, and he would do well to heed it.

The Randolph Toiler of Roanoke has created quite a sensation by an attack upon the character of Col. W. A. Handley, who has been prominently mentioned in Gubernatorial connection. His friends claim that it is a premeditated, wilful and slanderous falsehood. The article has created a great deal of feeling.

Unduly Apprehensive.

Enviro News: "I see that the REPUBLICAN is having much to say about our P. M., and the future management of our paper."

Jacksonville had as well known now as later on that this is one show and we propose to furnish all the players—ringmasters, clowns and jugglers. Moreover, Jacksonville cannot furnish the aeronaut to do our ballooning and claim half the gate money. It is ours and we intend to have it.

That we must have newspaper men is true, but we want them of our own hankie—men of brains, good Democrats and men whose memories do not go back on them in time of need.

If Jacksonville wants to open an office brokers shop for part of the swag, that's her business.

CITIZEN.

The above is from the Anniston Evening News of the 27th inst.

The correspondent is in error.

The REPUBLICAN has nothing to say of our P. M." except to note the fact that the News had withdrawn its charge that Jacksonville people were interfering in the matter of the selection of a post master for Anniston. The REPUBLICAN has had nothing whatever to say as to the future management of our papers."

"Citizen" stretched the blanket a little at this point to lay a predicate for what follows. As to that we know nothing except from heresy, and we leave the people of Anniston to deal as they see fit with any interloper who may seek to direct the policy of their press or dabble in their local political matters.

The people of Jacksonville would resent the attempt of any Anniston man to influence the appointment of post master for this place, and therefore no one can reasonably censure Anniston people for kicking at any supposed outside influence in controlling a similar appointment there. On the contrary we honor them for the self-respect which impels them to kick.

We do not think, though, that Mr. Robbins should be involved in the matter. If any gentleman, either in Anniston or Jacksonville, has profited in any way, as is intimated in the article above, by the appointment of the post master for Anniston, we do not think Mr. Robbins was a party to it. In a letter to the editor of the REPUBLICAN, under date of June 20th, after the appointment had been made, Mr. Robbins wrote: "His (Smith's) endorsements and testimonial were so strong from the people who receive their mail from that delivery, that I could not act otherwise."

Injustice to Mr. Smith we should say that the great mass of the people of Anniston appear perfectly satisfied with his appointment. He is a good and lovable man and has always trained with the straight democracy of Anniston—a man who has never compromised with the enemies of his party or betrayed a Democrat. It is not his appointment per se, at which they are kicking. It is the supposed means through which it was procured at which they kick.

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When the truth comes out, if it ever does, we believe it will be shown that Mr. Smith is as innocent of any wrong-doing in the matter as Mr. Robbins is. In fact the whole matter may have grown out of the vapors of some one who wished to make it appear that he had influence with the powers that be.

A Goldhanded Pensioner.

Almost every day there drops out some outrageous abuse of our pension system. One of the latest instances of this kind has a humorous side, but is nevertheless evidence of the flagrant prostitution of the pension privilege.

It has been discovered that Allen G. Peck, of Company H, First Light Artillery, was placed on the pension roll, October 19, 1891, on account of baldness. Ever since that date he has been drawing \$1 a month. Besides this his pension was dated back to March 1, 1884 (presumably the date when his precious hair dropped out,) thus receiving \$364 in back pay.

It will be remembered that in the last congress Mr. Tarnay, of Missouri, declared that pensions had been granted for loss of hair. He sent \$40 home to his wife, and began his Western life as a horse car driver. He made his way to Seattle, where he became sheriff, hotel keeper, and lawyer, and finally one of the most prosperous and popular men in the new State.

He is about forty years old. It will be remembered that in the last congress Mr. Tarnay, of Missouri, declared that pensions had been granted for loss of hair. He sent \$40 home to his wife, and began his Western life as a horse car driver. He made his way to Seattle, where he became sheriff, hotel keeper, and lawyer, and finally one of the most prosperous and popular men in the new State.

He is about forty years old.

There is no telling what we have on our pension list, but the chances are that we will find out before the present administration is over.—Atlanta Journal.

Hard Times Recalled.

From Good News:

Little Girl—Was your folks poor when you were a little girl?

Grandma—We thought we were, my dear. We were pioneer farmers, and lived in a log cabin; but it was large and comfortable; the floors were warmly carpeted; we had plenty to eat and plenty to wear. But we raised everything ourselves and made our own cloth. We had no money to go to stores, even if we had been near any; and so we felt very, very poor.

There were two things we were all fond of, and oh, how we longed for them, and how we wished we could afford them; but we couldn't and it made us feel very miserable to be so poor. Those two things were salt mackerel and store molasses.

Little Girl—Ooo! Why, what did you have to eat then?

Grandma—Nothing but beef, mutton, chicken, venison, quail, squirrels, wild ducks, brook trout, and such things; and as for molasses, we hadn't anything but maple syrup.

A Fat Place.

The position of commissioner to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians to which Dr. B. Dudley Williams, of Oxford, has just been appointed is a very fat place. Yesterday Dr. Williams received a telegram from Congressman Robbins telling him to come to Washington at once as Secretary Smith wanted him to enter upon his duties immediately. The telegram wound up by saying the position paid \$3,000 a year and expenses. Dr. Williams will leave today for Washington.—Hot Blast.

Should the Gould inheritance-tax case be won by the heirs the difficulty of reaching millionaires by law will again be demonstrated. Any wealthy man may then dodge the inheritance tax, as Mr. Gould evidently intended to do it, by putting bequests in the form of salaries. The heir of a millionaire will no longer inherit anything. He will merely draw his back salary, which cannot be taxed as an inheritance. The income tax is the same as the inheritance tax.

As for ourselves during this hot weather the fizz of the soda fountain is infinitely more pleasant than the vapors of vapors about ropes and Winchesters as factors in State politics. Then, do you know, they are equally harmless? Thus speaketh wisely the Talladega Mountain Home.

Senator Stanford's wealth is estimated at \$31,000,000, two-thirds of which is in the Southern Pacific railroad. His annual income was \$20,000 a year. The fortune of this man represents almost a million dollars for every year he spent in California, where he went as a poor man early in the fifties.

The squabbling in Anniston over

ADVICE TO WOMEN.

ALABAMA NEWS

SOMETHING FROM ALL POINTS.

A Pleasant Record of Industry—Good Crop and Fruit Prospect—Local Matters—Accidents and Deaths—Other News of Interest.

E. C. Bryant of Blount county, has been arrested for making and passing counterfeit silver dollars.

A small run was made on the First National Bank of Birmingham, last week, but soon stopped.

A farm hand on Polk Dill's farm in St. Clair county, was at work in the field, when another hand on the same farm, named Skelton, rode up with a Winchester rifle and shot him five times, killing him instantly. Armstrong and Skelton had a quarrel. Skelton left the farm and procured the ride with which he committed the murder. Skelton escaped.

United States Senator Leland Stanford of California died suddenly last week. He was worth thirty-five million dollars.

A destructive cyclone visited Kansas and Missouri the 21st inst, Not a house or tree was left standing in its track. It was half a mile wide. Twenty or fifteen persons were killed and many wounded.

Uncle Allen Tew, who lives ten miles from Troy, was stricken with paralysis last week.

There is an epidemic of measles in the neighborhood of Hilliard's Cross Roads, Pike County.

Mr. Howard Campbell, a farmer living near Selma, was thrown from his cart and severely bruised.

Prof. W. A. Wilson has retired from the position as principal of the blind academy at Talladega.

Mr. J. N. Kilgore of Anniston had one of his feet badly mashed at the foundry a few days ago.

A little son of Mr. W. A. Curry of Union Springs was thrown from a buggy and one of his arms broken.

A stroke of lightning killed two horses and a mule at a negro church, near Monrovia Madison County last Sunday morning.

Mr. Bill Woods, one of the best farmers in Dale County, recently lost fifteen head of hogs which were worth \$100. Cholera was the cause.

Ed Nance an industrious colored farmer living near Huntsville has harvested twenty-five loads of clover from four acres of ground.

Mrs. Harriet E. Pegues, who died in Dallas county one day last week, was over 85 years old, and had lived in Alabama about fifty years.

At 2 o'clock Thursday morning the body of an unknown negro was found hanging to a tree near Bessemer. The man had been dead three days.

The Anniston Hot Blast claims there is a negro in that town who was present in Fords Theatre and saw the assassination of President Lincoln.

A negro named Melt Williams attempted to assassinate a white man named J. Riggins at Ehram & Merritt's saw mill, near Clanton, by shooting him while sitting at the supper table. A large crowd had been looking for him.

The Etowah Confederate Veterans organized a camp and named it after Emma Samson, the brave girl who piloted General Forrest across Black Creek. They elected James Aiken commandant; Joseph R. Hughes, adjutant; A. L. Glenn, quartermaster. Their next meeting will be held July 1st.

Mr. J. E. Spradley was run over and killed by a back ing train at Prattburg last Saturday night. Mr. Spradley was crossing the side track and heard the train coming but thought it was on another track and did not know any better until after he was hit.

About the middle of May, James H. Walker, 48 years old, who lived about six miles from Greenville, came to that place on business, and since that time his mother has heard nothing of him. He was seen in Fort Payne and Etowah. He is about 5 ft. 6 in. high, weighs in the neighborhood of 150 pounds and one front tooth is broken off. Any one having seen him will please write to Miss Mollie Walker, Greenville, Ala.

Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, of Mobile has been appointed consul general at Singapore. He was minister to Persia under Cleveland's former administration.

Will Cameron, a young white man, while shoveling iron ore into a washer at Bluffton, fell into the washer and was ground to a jelly in a moment.

Jacob Wilbanks of Marshall county waylaid his nephew, Robert Wilbanks and shot him dead one day last week. It was cold-blooded murder.

R. L. Whitmore, employed by the Hokes Bluff Alabama Lumber Company, happened to his carelessness, that will cause his death. He was leaning against the large butterfly, which was idle, when sawyer started the mill, and the band of the wheel caught Whitmore by the head and carried him around several times, finally tearing off his ear and otherwise greatly mangling his body, and death is expected.

SAM JONES TURNED DOWN.

An Incident Proving the Adage That He Who Hesitates Is Lost.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the Globe-Democrat says: The Rev. Samuel Porter Jones will soon invade the sinners' camps of Mississippi again. But when he returns he will not be apt to hunt up Thomas Boone, or send out embassadors requesting his attendance at his meetings. Mr. Boone travels for Cincinnati whisky house. He does not believe in religion any more than Mr. Jones believes in dukes, but out of idle curiosity he went to hear the Rev. Samuel sing his psalms when he was in Mississippi before. Mr. Jones was descending upon the sins of men and women in general. He used his grandmother and his grandfather to illustrate his point.

"My grandfather," said he, "was a righteous man. He walked in the holy paths of righteousness, eschewed all frivolities of the flesh, and consecrated his soul to God, and when he died I am satisfied that the angels sang their sweetest songs and the saints rejoiced at his entrance into the pearly gates of heaven. But my grandmother was a different person. She cared nothing for the church, nor its teachings. She indulged in worldly affairs, gave up her heart to fashionable society sin, and when she died I am satisfied that she went straightway to hell."

Here the preacher paused. His restless eye passed quickly from one end of the vast pavilion to the other. He detected the Cincinnati whisky drummer slowly making his way out of the church. If there is anything that Mr. Jones hates worse than he does the saloonkeeper it is the man who will attempt to move in the audience during his services.

"And, my brethren," said he, pointing his stubby finger at the retreating drummer, "there goes another soul straightway to hell."

Boone turned his face slowly around until he saw that this prophecy was directed at him. There was intense silence in the big pavilion. Suddenly he raised up his hand, and pointing toward Mr. Jones, calmly said:

"Well, old horsefly, have you got any message you want to send to your grandmother?"

Sam Jones hesitated, and illustrated the old saw that he who hesitates is lost. For Boone marched slowly out of the church, and the joke was on Sam.

A Meteor at Gadsden.

GADSDEN, June 26.—The East Gadsdenites were startled by a bright light last night about 11 o'clock, across the heavens from north to south, followed by a rushing sound and a tremendous explosion, jarring the houses, breaking window lights, and throwing people out of bed. It proved to be another meteor, making the third one in this neighborhood within a year.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Tredegar Brick and Tile Company is called to meet at the office of the Secretary on the 17th day of July 1893, for the purpose of considering the advisability of placing a mortgage on the property of the Company to secure money to pay existing liabilities and for working capital.

JNO. P. WEAVER, Sec'y
June 15.

THE FAMOUS.

We've Spread Ourselves.

No harm to look. It will pay you to. You might know that a house with the reputation at stake is not going to tell fairy stories in the papers. We want you to see our \$15, \$18 and \$20 suits, because we are confident they will please you.

They certainly ought to. We've put our time and talent and goodness enough in them. We know that \$15 and \$18 doesn't sound very much, especially if you've been fooling with tailors prices. If what they charge \$30 or \$35 for will suit our \$15 and \$18 grades are sure to be something of a saving, ain't it? You are not tied down to any style. You have more of a variety here than in a half dozen other stores. The cut of the garment is the latest SINGLE and DOUBLE BREASTED SACK SUITS and THREE and FOUR BUTTON CUTAWAY FROCKS.

By the way, have you thought about a business suit for the spring?

What's the matter with a Double breasted Sack?

There are going to be lots of them worn, and there are scores of neat effects among our stock, some light, some dark, of course betwixt and between shades. There is lots of style about them; lots of comfort and satisfaction in them.

You see your spring suit and underwear will cost you less than the suit alone from a tailor.

Are you going to wear negligee shirts this summer? See our styles and prices. They will interest you.

Don't you think it is about time to get a spring Hat?

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NO Sale—No Charge.

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Prints, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Notions, Household Linens, Bleached Goods, Blankets, Quilts,

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woolen Underwear, Hosiery, Ladies' and Childrens' Fall and Winter Cloaks and Jackets. Mens' and Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Hats, Caps, Shoes, in fact a nice line of

Gents' Furnishings.

Are expecting daily a full stock of Clements & Balls

FINE SHOES FOR LADIES.

Come and learn our prices for the hard times

In my Grocery Department you will find the "Patients" and cheaper grade of flour, brown and granulated Sugars, N. O. Syrups, Lard and Meat. Everything to make complete a general stock of merchandise.

P ROWAN.

C. D. MARTIN

Contractor and Coal Dealer,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Contracts taken for grading streets, roads and railroads, sites for buildings &c. Contract work of all kinds at lowest possible price.

Drayage of all kinds promptly attended to. Having large force of mules, wagons, drays, grading tools &c. am anxious to do all kinds of hauling and work in my line speedily and at satisfactory prices.

C. D. MARTIN.

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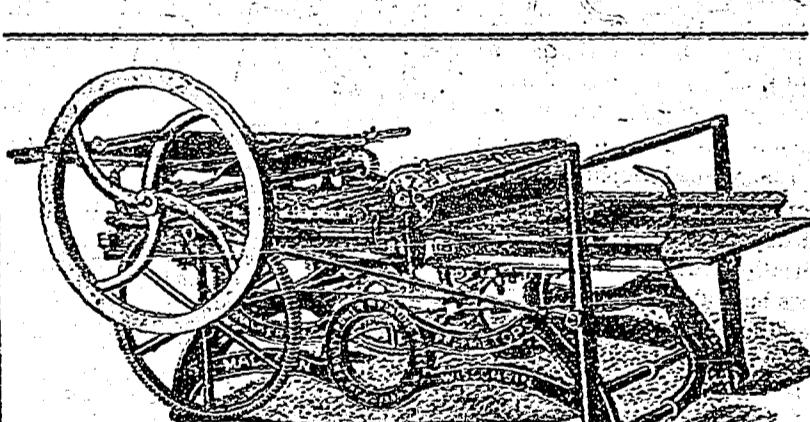
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Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination and advise as to patentability.

Fee, Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured.

For a Charge, I make no charge unless Patent is secured.

Information, advice and special reference sent on application.

J. R. LARSEN,

Washington D. C.

Opp. U. S. Patent Office.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

The Tenth Annual Session of this noted school will begin September 6th 1893.

For information in regard to board address, Capt. Wm. M. Hanes, Jacksonville, Ala. For announcement of the school, write to Jacob Farmer, Jacksonville, Ala.

B. E. JARRATT, Pres.

Jacksonville, Ala.

J. C. FRANCIS,

Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice Peace.

COURT 1ST AND 3RD WEDNESDAY

MARRIAGE LICENSE FOR SALE

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Notary Public and Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace.

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E. M. REID J. P.

MORRISVILLE, ALA.

Keep Marriage Licenses for sale Courts the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month.

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County Surveyor,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

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6000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of

Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Glass White Caskets for Children.

Prices range from \$5 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

TIME TABLE

of The E

TRUTH ABOUT SILVER.

Statement of the Situation for Those Who Are Not Experts.

Having stepped out from the silver cloud and taken a gold basis, the United States, Mexico and China stand as the great silver-users of the world.

Course all nations use silver excepting paying car fare, beer and such little do matters. These and similar necessitate the employment of quantities of silver, but all change is not legal tender in making up the treasurer's accounts here this subsidiary silver was not counted in at all until the impoverished condition of the national finances under republican government in congress compelled the secretary of the treasury to take together all the small change amount it in the available funds of this aspect of silver here as tender as a good payment for sums of any amount which brings prominence the shutting out of silver by the India council from the time when deposited by private individuals.

Silver becomes coin it is in the shape of bullion. It is then a commodity. When it is reported that yesterday 70 cents was paid and 76 cents asked in Wall Street for silver it means that amount was offered and asked for in ounces of fine silver as it lay in big white pigs in the vaults of the Mercantile deposit company or the vaults of the bullion dealers. This price means what will be given for it in gold. When 77 cents in gold is paid for an ounce of silver it means that the purser would get a disk of silver equal as big as one of our standard dollars for just 60 cents. The government puts just 60 cents worth of silver into a round disk, which is stamped "one dollar" and passes such, while on the same floor of the same mint other machines are stamping out disks of gold as "one dollar," which are worth bullion or bullion just 40 cents more than the silver disks.

So long as the coins go floating about the United States, buying groceries here, paying wages there, they are one as good as the other. But when it comes to going to a foreign country to buy anything, or paying a debt there for goods imported here, the foreign creditor insists upon having the best coin, or if he must take silver he marks up its price to bring results even.

The New York World says: The United States government, having put its dollar mark on two such dissimilar things, gives with it a promise that the two shall be maintained at a parity. Every day the treasury statement shows how many gold dollars the government has and how many silver dollars and paper dollars are out and liable to be handed in with a demand for gold. With the difference between gold and silver growing greater weekly there was a clutching of gold and a contraction of currency. This brought a stringency of money, an increase in loaning rates and a consequent shutting down of credit in many directions. In other words, the least appearance of a flurry in the money situation led to a demand for the money instead of any note or check or other promise to pay money.

This is the explanation of the present crisis, which is intensified because every month the government is compelled by law to buy in the open market not less than 4,500,000 ounces of silver, pile it up uncoined in the vaults and print a lot of treasury notes to represent its cost. The idea, when the act creating this sort of money was passed, was that the price would remain at \$1.20 per ounce, at which bullion price the silver dollar does contain a dollar's worth of silver. But instead of staying up in price, the offers to the government were getting lower and lower, as miners found more silver, got it

out cheaper, or used better processes for getting it out. In this, as in everything else, it was a question of supply and demand. India, a great creditor nation, sending out large quantities of cotton, wheat, etc., used silver as a legal tender and therefore could be paid in it to any extent. With the enforced purchase of 54,000,000 ounces a year here, the silver men thought they had pegged silver at a nice, high price, by having an assurance of so much demand.

Now, all of a sudden India comes out with a declaration not to reject silver, not to repudiate her silver coinage, but with an act which says every holder may not claim his bar of silver on the mint counter and have it handed back in silver coin of the colony. The sudden cutting off of this method of disposing of silver bullion leaves the silver-producers with a contracted demand, and at once the price falls, all over the world as quickly as the news flies. Here it will enable the government to get silver more cheaply, but at the same time every one of the hundreds of millions of dollars now outstanding in the hands of the people or heaped in bags in the treasury vaults with the silver certificates out in the pockets of the people, is worthless intrinsically.

By an international agreement fixing a ratio between gold and silver, or rather fixing the value of so much silver in gold, the two metals would be tied together as legal tenders, and except for weight of carriage one would be worth as much as the other and as acceptable.

The act of the Indian government has led many experts to say that as far as silver is concerned it is the beginning of the end. The cost of producing silver—its intrinsic value—varies according to the conditions existing at the mines. Here are the figures showing the cost per ounce of producing silver in half a dozen big mines during the last five years:

Mines.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Allied	—	36	38	67	41
Granite Mountain	39	31	47	61	41
Ontario	32	—	33	68	41
Broken Hill	39	24	—	43	48
Proprietary Co.	43	41	45	43	—

The whole question was discussed in all its bearings yesterday, but, as on every other question of finance, the most diverse opinions seemed to prevail. Zimmerman & Forshey, a large firm of silver bullion dealers, said it was hard to predict the result. They said:

"England cannot stay out of the silver market because India has closed her private mintage. India's accounts are too great to be settled in gold, and this move simply transfers the profits of the seigniorage from the merchants to the government. It is a question now whether the United States can afford to stop silver purchases, as such a course would depreciate silver still more. If the Sherman law is repealed, which will make silver decline more. By that time Great Britain will be ready to act in sympathy with other countries in establishing a bimetallic basis."

W. P. Townsend, agent in New York of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking company, said he believed the order was provisional, to be debated and settled finally in the English parliament. He added: "I think when the matter is understood there will be the strongest opposition in England to the plan. It may have a tendency to bring about some international bimetallic agreement. It will send silver down, and must have a very unfortunate effect upon the minds of natives of India and other eastern states."

E. P. Rothel, editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, said: "If silver is demonetized, there is stock enough on hand to supply the world for an indefinite time. This demonetization of silver will not only stop the demand for silver for money, but will lessen the demand for silver in the arts, for no one can tell where the price will go to. It has already left the point where the cost of production determines it. If there were no demand for silver as money and its price were regulated by its physical properties, like that of other metals, it would not be much more valuable than nickel or copper."

"It is impossible to tell what effect the closing of the Indian mints is going to have on business and on the future value of silver. The effect of this action of the Indian government will certainly be unfavorable to Europe." This is the opinion of Edward O. Leach, cashier of the Mutual National bank, director of the mint and delegate to the Brussels conference.

"It is impossible to tell what

there is to be an import duty on silver in India, whether this is the first step towards establishing a gold standard in India, what means are to be taken to maintain the rate of Indian exchange at sixteen pence if silver should depreciate largely, and so forth. Until these are known the single fact that the coming of silver in the Indian mints has been stopped by executive order cannot fail in my judgment to have a very demoralizing effect on the future of silver."

Jesse Seligman said he thought the action of the Indian government would have a good effect in both this country and Europe and impress upon the people the necessity of the early establishment of the international monetary system on a fixed ratio. It would also record informs us that it required but a few years before the government of all that country had not only acquired all the money and jewelry and goats and she asses and personal property of the people, but actually took their lands, enslaved the people and removed every man from his own home and residence to some other section of the country, in order that the very memory of his former ownership might be forever blotted out.

"The government is the creature and servant, the agent and offspring of the people, and should not be exalted into being their patron and oppressor."

"Truths Fitly Spoken." From Captain J. F. Johnson's admirable address at Auburn, we take the following extract:

Said George Russel Gibson:

"For some time the official class

in India and the banking interest

in Lombard street have exerted

themselves to secure a gold stand-

ard for India, and they appear

now to have taken the preliminary

and heroic step toward that end. It

looks like a snap judgment, for the

Herschell committee has not yet

published its report and the argu-

ments upon which, one may

assume, the action has been taken.

This is a blow to silver, which

cannot fail to exert a powerful and

at the same time adverse influ-

ence on silver and on all banking

and mercantile interest connected

with silver-using countries.

"We think that some of our people who are so anxious to discard silver from our currency system undervalue the reactionary, if not

revolutionary, effect on the com-

merce and credit of the world of

hostile action by India and that

proposed by the United States

against silver. We do not believe

that such radical action can be tak-

en by both nations without pro-

tection which would be prejudicial

to our highest commercial and

financial interest in the end."

President Andrews, of Brown university, a delegate to the Brussels conference, said: "I think the action will be fortunate for America because silver will drop in gold prices; then the Sherman law will be repealed, which will make silver decline more. By that time Great Britain will be ready to act in sympathy with other countries in establishing a bimetallic basis."

W. P. Townsend, agent in New York of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking company, said he believed the order was provisional, to be debated and settled finally in the English parliament. He added: "I think when the matter is understood there will be the strongest opposition in England to the plan. It may have a tendency to bring about some international bimetallic agreement. It will send silver down, and must have a very unfortunate effect upon the minds of natives of India and other eastern states."

President Wm. P. St. John of the Mercantile bank, and alone as a silver enthusiast among the bank presidents of this city, said:

"If this information is correct, the holders of millions of dollars of uncoined silver in India are put in jeopardy. The result would be unfavorable to this country, but not to all the countries of the world. This is the opinion of Edward O. Leach, cashier of the Mutual National bank, director of the mint and delegate to the Brussels conference.

"It is impossible to tell what effect the closing of the Indian mints is going to have on business and on the future value of silver. The effect of this action of the Indian government will certainly be unfavorable to Europe." This is the opinion of Edward O. Leach, cashier of the Mutual National bank, director of the mint and delegate to the Brussels conference.

It will also stop all purchases of silver."

Andrew Mason, superintendent of the assay office in Wall street, said: "The Indian government, as I understand it, proposes to issue coins as our government issues the subsidiary coins. This action will affect the commerce of the world. It may lead eventually to a change in the British policy so they may recognize silver to a certain extent."

Jesse Seligman said he thought the action of the Indian government would have a good effect in both this country and Europe and impress upon the people the necessity of the early establishment of the international monetary system on a fixed ratio. It would also record informs us that it required but a few years before the government of all that country had not only acquired all the money and jewelry and goats and she asses and personal property of the people, but actually took their lands, enslaved the people and removed every man from his own home and residence to some other section of the country, in order that the very memory of his former ownership might be forever blotted out.

Russell Sage said he had not studied the matter thoroughly. In an off-hand way he should say the result would be to hurry the repeal of the silver law. He regarded high rates for money as purely the result of speculation.

"The development of our agricultural resources there are many and serious obstacles. Among these are the tendency of our people to withdraw from the farms and gather in the cities and towns.

"In 1880 the urban population of Alabama, including only towns and cities of over 4,000 inhabitants was 58,951. In 1890 it had increased to 123,947—about 112 per cent. gain in ten years, whilst the population of the state had increased only about 20 per cent. This tendency is stripping our plantations of their owners and leaving them in the hands of the negroes. It is bringing the young men from the pure air of the farms to the temptations of the town. And yet, when we consider the desire of every man for the companionship of his fellows, we can see how difficult it is to arrest this evil. The only remedy I can see is to make the country more attractive by building better roads, extending our school privileges, increasing our population, thereby promoting social intercourse. We must make our farms pay better, for after all, money controls the location of men. And yet how few improve their condition by the change. A life of independence is exchanged for one of dependence and nine-tenths of our paupers are furnished by the towns and cities.

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The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1893.

Mr. Milton A. Smith, responsible editor of the Anniston Hot Blast, is unfortunate in discovering his "dearest and most intimate friend" in a very unloved picture of a class of people drawn by the REPUBLICAN, wherein his friend's name did not appear at all.

He is exceedingly inconsistent in attacking the editor of the REPUBLICAN for reproducing what he terms a "purported communication" from the Anniston News for which the news was primarily responsible, while at the same time he employs the editor of the News on the editorial staff of the Hot Blast.

Mr. Smith is evidently slow to anger, which is praiseworthy. The editor of the REPUBLICAN talked to him in Anniston much more plainly than he has ever written, and the conversation did not then appear to hurt his feelings; and we are constrained to believe that he was advised to get mad at the editor of the REPUBLICAN at the same time that he was advised to take the editor of the News to his bosom, two days thereafter.

But we can have no newspaper quarrel with Mr. Smith, until we have discharged the political obligation he reminds us of. It is said a reminder of favors given is a full discharge of all obligation, but we shall not so consider it. The obligation shall be repaid in full, when ever we can do so without violation of the proprieties. Besides we admire his loyalty to his friends and haven't the heart to find fault with him for defending them.

Moreover, gentlemen who are permitted to use the editorial columns of the Hot Blast to direct covert thrusts at the editor of the REPUBLICAN will not be permitted to divert a return fire into the bosom of Mr. Smith, and thus put the editor of the REPUBLICAN into the attitude of repaying a favor. Mr. Smith reminds us of by revilings. In future when shots from ambush, aimed in our direction, appear in the Hot Blast, we shall deal directly, through the REPUBLICAN, with their authors, as we may discover the same by the earmarks of the articles. So if Mr. Smith does not want to see his friends roughly handled, he had better not lend them the use of his columns for covert attacks on his brother editors.

Mr. Smith need not trouble himself about the loss of political friends to the editor of the REPUBLICAN. That individual has quite enough left for all practical purposes, and is more than satisfied with the situation. Mr. Smith intimates that "he too" is about to "take his flight." It is but natural—under the circumstances. Well, we can say to him as "Uncle Toby" said to the fly: "Go, thou little creature; there is room enough in the world for both you and me."

President Cleveland has called an extra session of Congress, to meet August 7th, to consider the financial condition of the country. The repeat of the Sherman silver bill will be doubtless recommended in the President's message and the House will likely pass the repealing bill; but it is not so certain about the Senate, unless legislation favorable to silver as a money metal takes its place. The Democratic platform declares for the repeal of the Sherman act, but holds to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coining of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal, or charge for mintage.

It is not likely that Congress will consent to enforce one part without providing for carrying out the other part also. Any attempt to demonize silver will meet with much opposition in both houses.

Internal Revenue Collector Randall has appointed Jno. R. Caldwell, of Heflin, Cleburne county, to the position of deputy collector. The position is one of responsibility, but Mr. Caldwell will be equal to his responsibility.

The Montgomery Advertiser is producing daily, from one to two columns of political gossip, which is mighty interesting reading.

We publish from the Chattanooga Times an article on the situation since the action of the Government of India. It will show how widely different are the views of men supposed to know all about money and the effect of financial legislation. If these experts cannot agree, how can men who have never made finance a study know anything about it?

One thing is certain. The people of the United States are not going to allow the destruction of silver as a money metal without stern resistance. To the ordinary looks like a conspiracy on the part of English and American bankers against the white metal.

CAMP MARTIN.

In a letter to the Adjutant of Camp Martin, United Confederate Veterans, at Jacksonville, Geo. Morrison, Adjutant General, and Chief of staff says:

"Your camp is accepted and numbered 292 U. C. V., and your charter will be forwarded today. The General commanding proudly welcomes the gallant veterans of Col. Jas. B. Martin Camp No. 292, into the U. C. V. organization, and feels that they honor themselves in having named their camp after such an illustrious hero."

MR. T. E. C. BRINLEY

Has the following to say about the Electropoise and how it cures effects of La Grippe:

Office Brinley, Miles & Hardy Co., Louisville, Jan. 30, '93.

Gents.—While attending the Memphis fair some months ago, I was attacked with severe pains in my arms and legs, the effects of grippe of last winter. I met my agent there, Mr. Harbott, who is an old friend, and he insisted that I use the Electropoise at his office, which I did, with wonderful results.

In a short time the pains left me, and I concluded to rent a house. When my rental time had expired I bought it, and would not part with it for any consideration. It is certainly a wonderful instrument, and it is more wonderful as to how it does its work, yet it does.

I think it is the duty of every man to make known to the afflicted anything that will be of any benefit to them, and the Electropoise certainly will. Respectfully,

T. E. C. BRINLEY.

Mr. Brinley is one of the oldest and best known plow manufacturers in the country.

The diseases cured by the Electropoise are not confined any particular class of ailments. By its use oxygen is absorbed through the pores and members, adds strength and vigor to the entire system, and will cure any disease where there is vitality to build on and a cure is possible.

We invite all to call or write and get full particulars. 50 page book sent free. Address Dr. Bois & Wein, Nashville, Tenn., or Birmingham, Ala.

Albertsville And Evergreen

The Age-Herald congratulates Albertsville and Evergreen on capturing each a prize. A good school is the best investment any community can make. The money and lands which enabled these two cities to outbid all competitors for the two new agricultural schools was well subscribed. The investment will yield a return of many fold, and both communities are guaranteed for all time to come fine schools of high grade and a practical character.

These agricultural experiment stations schools are maintained out of the fertilizer tax fund, which furnishes the nucleus around which communities can build up great institutions if they will.

Albertsville, which captured one of the new schools, is in Marshall county, on the line of the Tennessee and Coosa River railroad. It is in the heart of the Sand Mountain country, a region famous for good all round farms and farmers.

Evergreen, which captured the other in Conecuh county, and is in the heart of the southern pine belt. The region is famous for vegetables and strawberries, and also for its attractions as a winter resort.

Two such schools had been previously established at Athens and in Anniston, making four in all. Let schools of all sorts multiply.

Birmingham Age-Herald.

Pay.

Pay your subscription.

Pay it now.

Don't put off.

We need it.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Meeting of Camp Martin Last Saturday.

Camp Martin met in the courthouse last Saturday, July 1st at 3 o'clock p. m.

The following additional names were enrolled:

Capt. J. A. Cobb, Co G, 10th Ala.

Jones Aderholdt, Co G, 3rd Ala.

Jas. E. Aderholdt, Co A, 2nd Ala.

Cav.

J. R. Aderholdt, Co K, 4th Ala.

C. C. Woodruff, Co A, Armitstead's Cav.

John McElroy, Co K, 5th Ala.

Wm. M. Nance, Co B, 30th Ala.

J. F. M. Davis, Co A, Palmetto Sharpshooters.

M. N. Coker, Co K, 44th Ala.

E. D. McHarg, Co A, 5th Ala.

V. L. Weir, Co A, 51st Ala. Cav.

J. L. Whisenant, Co D, 18 and 57th Ala.

Conrade J. H. Caldwell, on the part of the committee on constitution and by laws, reported constitution and by-laws for the Camp, which were adopted.

The following comrades were appointed committee on applications for membership, to-wit:

Comrades C. P. Read, A. M. Landers, Wm. A. Rice.

On motion of comrade Jno. D. Hammond the election of delegates to the reunion at Birmingham was postponed until the meeting on Saturday July 8th.

Twenty-three members present at the meeting expressed an intention to attend the reunion at Birmingham.

All members who have not paid their annual dues of 10 cents are requested to send or bring the same at an early day, as these must be paid before the camp can be represented at the Birmingham reunion.

Adjourned to meet in the court house at Jacksonville, July 8th at 3 o'clock p. m.

The camp now numbers 87 members enrolled.

A FRIEND'S FOUL CRIME.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—A special to the Post from Paducah, Ky., says: Early this morning near Bardwell Ky., two young ladies named Ray, aged 16 and 12 years, were brutally murdered, presumably by a tramp.

The girls had left their home in Bardwell to pick blackberries, and were followed by an older brother. In about two hours he found them both dead, with their throats cut from ear to ear, bruised as if roughly handled, and bearing evidence of having been outraged. The bodies were 50 feet apart and hid in the brush.

There is no definite clue to the identity of the brute who committed the crime, but the manner of work points to one man, and the use of a razor indicates a negro.

There is great excitement and large posse are in the woods, and if the culprit is caught there will be a lynching.

A RICH SWINDLER.

The tax commissioners of New York city have assessed the property of Jay Gould's estate in that corporation at \$10,000,000. Gould, for several years before his death, returned the same property at \$500,000. This was nothing less than robbery of every honest tax-payer in New York. It was a deliberate and premeditated fraud.

There are in every large community and in many smaller ones, men of the Gould stripe—rich men who shamefully under-value their property and thus shirk their just burden. It is often the case that the very men who are able to pay taxes are exactly those who are most reluctant to do it and who are most successful in evading their obligations to the city and the state.

Such men do more than Henry Ford and his gang to make government odious and to spread socialist ideas among the masses.—Atlanta Journal.

THROUGH THE HEART.

SELM, July 5.—A peculiar accident happened this morning, out at Dr. Cawthorn's plantation, two miles south of the city. Oscar Payne was coming to town with a load of hay in his wagon. In crossing a ditch the king bolt of the wagon broke throwing Payne out.

Falling to the ground, a pitchfork which was on the wagon stuck clear through the body penetrating his heart, and causing instant death.

COFFINS & CASKETS.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of

TIME TABLE

of the E. & W. R. R.

Trains arrive going East 12:33 P. M.

West 1:30 P. M.

Make close connection both going to and returning from Gadsden, at Duke Station.

Also small Glass White Caskets for Children.

Prices range from \$15 to \$45—largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville, Ala.

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PATENTS

Cavendish Beaumixite has been secured, and all other patent cases in the Patent Office are being decided promptly and satisfactorily.

Upon receipt of model or drawing of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability, free of charge. I also furnish fees, services, and I make arrangements to have my attorney file application for you. Information, advice and special service sent on application.

R. L. TILLOTSON,
Opp. U. S. Patent Office.

THE FAMOUS.

We've Spread Ourselves.

The Song His Mother Sang

Beneath the hot midsummer sun the men had mated, lay down upon the grass they lay, Tiring games and idle jests, They called to one who passed apart. "Come friend give us a song." He answered, "Nay, brother, please, the only song we know is old. Are you another used to sing at home long years ago?" "Sing one of those," a rough voice cried, "we are all true men here. And to each mother's son of us, a mother's songs are dear." Then sweetly sang the strong, clear voice, amid the voices, a follower of the Lamb, a follow-er of the Lamb, a follow-er of the Lamb. The distinguished all their whispering leaves, the very stream was still-ed.

And hearts that never throbbed with fear with tender memories thrill-ed.

"End now," the singer said as to his feet he rose, "We know that contemplated by the Pittsburg company will give a decided impetus to beauxite mining in this state."

"Thanks to you all good night my friends, God grant you sweet repose."

Out spoke the Captain: "Sing one more." Then the singer beat his head.

Then smiling as he glanced around, "You will be with me," he said, "Thinking the familiar, sweet as a bugle call."

"All hail the power of Jesus name, let angels prostrate fall."

Wondrous, the spell the old tune wrought; as on and on they sang, Man after man fell into line, and loud their voices rang.

The song was grand, the grand refrain after the tree tops tall:

The everlasting hills called back in answer, "Lord of all."

The songs are done, the camp is still caught but the stream is heard; But, ah! the depth of every soul by those old hymns was stirred.

And up from many a bearded lip rose, in tones of strain, The boy the mother taught her boy at home long years ago.

E. V. Wilson.

Women At The University

The Board of Trustees of the State University have taken a wise step forward in deciding to open the institution for women. It is another evidence of the advancement of the university, and the Age-Herald congratulates the board and the women of Alabama. No reason now exists for giving to men educational advantages superior to those given to women, for women are coming more and more to take part in the great affairs of life. They are emerging from cloister-like homes to face in a womanly way those duties that mean something more than sewing-circle or the tacit gossip of idle hours. Women are beginning to assert the position they ought long ago to have occupied, and it is better for woman and for the world. Here in the South we have been slow to recognize this woman's movement, but we are forgetting our prejudices and are beginning to accord something of real justice to the noblest and most refined womanhood—our own mothers and sisters and daughters.

The Age-Herald had occasion yesterday to speak frankly and encouragingly of the University's progress, and we would emphasize now what was said. The University is growing greatly; and we shall hope to see many ambitious young women amongst the students of that great institution during the next academic year.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Convicted of White Capping.

BIRMINGHAM, July 1.—In the Federal Court this afternoon Lorenzo Phillips, Squire Fant, John Parker, Brad Gilley, Ed. Bannister and Turner Bannister of Cleburne County were convicted of "white capping." White Cotton, and his wife Mary Cotton and son Martin in March last.

Martin Cotton was a Federal witness against the Bannister brothers for illicit distilling. Shortly after he became a witness, a gang of masked men came one night to White Cotton's house, whipped him and Martin Cotton severely with apple tree switches and maltreated Mrs. Cotton. One of them shot Marti Cotton's leg off.

The "Federal" authorities brought charge of intimidating witnesses against them and they were arrested. After a trial of eleven days their conviction resulted. The case has attracted widespread attention. They will be sentenced Monday and immediately after the Cherokee County white capping cases in which twenty-four men are involved will be taken up and tried.

Horse-radish is a fine appetizer for this season. A nice way to prepare it is to take half a pint of freshly grated horseradish, a teaspoonful each of sugar and mustard, a pinch of salt and sufficient good vinegar to cover well. Stir together and let it set a few days before using.

Fire Insurance.

W. H. DENMAN, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

Represents the most prominent companies in the United States.

ALABAMA BEAUXITE

The Pittsburgh Reduction Company have contracted with the Niagara Falls Power Company for 6,500 electric horse power, for use in new aluminum plant to be erected at Niagara Falls. It is understood the Reduction Company will use principally material from the Beauxite banks of Alabama in the plant at Niagara Falls. This company will be the first to use the power of the new tunnel at Niagara, which is expected to develop several hundred thousand horsepower.

The using of Alabama beauxite upon such a large scale as that contemplated by the Pittsburgh company will give a decided impetus to beauxite mining in this state.

Out spoke the Captain: "Sing one more." Then the singer beat his head.

There is an enormous deposit of beauxite at the foot of the mountains within a mile of Jacksonville. An analysis of this beauxite shows that it contains from 40 to 60 per cent of aluminum, the metal abstracted from beauxite.

"All hail the power of Jesus name, let angels prostrate fall."

Wondrous, the spell the old tune wrought; as on and on they sang, Man after man fell into line, and loud their voices rang.

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There's a cure for Cataract, too, no matter what you've been led to believe. If there isn't, in your case, you'll get \$500 cash. It's a bona-fide offer that's made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Cataract Remedy. There's risk in it, to be sure, but they are willing to take the risk—you ought to be glad to take the medicine.

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FAST
THE
Washington
AND
Chattanooga
LIMITED.

IN EFFECT OCT. 30, 1892.

EAST BOUND.

Leave Chattanooga 12 M. Noon.

Arrive Bristol Central Time 12 P. M.

Leave Bristol Eastern Time 12 P. M.

Leave Birmingham 12 M.

Leave Birmingham Southern 12 M. A. M.

Arrive Washington 12 M. A. M.

Leave Memphis 12 M. P. M.

Arrive Chattanooga 12 M. P. M.

Leave Nashville 12 M. P. M.

Arrive Birmingham 12 M. P. M.

Leave Atlanta 12 M. P. M.

Arrive Birmingham 12 M. P. M.

Leave Mobile 12 M. P. M.

Leave Selma 12 M. P. M.

Arrive Cleveland 12 M. P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

Leave Washington 12 M. A. M.

Arrive New York 12 M. A. M.

Leave New York 12 M. P. M.

Arrive Philadelphia 12 M. P. M.

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Arrive New Orleans 12 M. P. M.

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Leave Atlanta 12 M. P. M.

Arrive Birmingham 12 M. P. M.

Leave Mobile 12 M. P. M.

Leave Selma 12 M. P. M.

Arrive Cleveland 12 M. P. M.

TRAIN CONSISTS OF

Two coaches and baggage car.

Palace Dining Car.

Palace Parlor Car.

New Orleans to New York.

Memphis to Washington.

For connection with the Western & Atlantic.

For connection with the Louisville & Nashville.

For connection with the Atlantic Coast Line.

JACKSONVILLE

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1893.

VOLUME 57.

IRMAN SMITH

LABAN
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September 1
Answer to Chairman Good
times, Je
LATEST EDITION.

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The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

Congressman Denison has written a letter to the *Gadsden Times*, in which he declares that he has been and is now standing squarely on the National Democratic platform. The article is vigorous and characteristic of his utterances, both written and spoken, always. On a reading of the article an impression is conveyed to one that the gentleman is not playing somewhat to the galleries in some portions of it, but this may be almost pardonable under the circumstances which surround him. Certain it is that he will always occupy safe ground, so long as he stands on the platform of the National Democratic party and votes which required the Democratic Executive Committee to accept or reject it as the party's platform.

Chairman Smith makes three neat points on Chairman Goodwyn,

as follows:

1st. Where he shows that Mr. Goodwyn left out in the circular which he (Goodwyn) scattered throughout the state, that section of the Jeffersonian proposition which required the Democratic Executive Committee to accept or reject it as the party's platform.

2nd. Where he shows that Ex-Chairman Bowman and other leaders of the Jeffersonians have been declaring as vigorously for the rule of the "virtuous and intelligent" as have been the democrats.

3rd. Where he shows that the gentlemen who supported Weaver and his platform are on record as favoring the Australian ballot system, of which the Sayre bill is the very mildest type that has been yet devised in any of the States.

If the Constitution of Alabama had permitted and the Legislature had given us the Australian ballot system, as called for by the platform on which Mr. Weaver ran, every man who could not read and write would most certainly have been practically disfranchised. We commend the reading of Chairman Smith's letter to our Jeffersonian friends. They will find nothing in it to offend them.

After Fraudulent Pensioners.

Chairman Goodwyn, of the Jeffersonian Committee, has written a note to the Birmingham Age-Herald wherein he complains of the Democratic press for not printing both sides of the controversy, and in which card he promises an early reply to the letter of Chairman Smith of the Democratic Committee.

We desire that our readers shall be fully informed of the more important movements on the political chessboard now, so that they may act intelligently when the time comes for action next year. This week we print the review of Chairman Smith to Chairman Goodwyn, and that is also contained full page in the *Solana Times*.

Replies to Mr. Goodwyn's com-

plaint, the Age-Herald says:

"Chairman Goodwyn of the Jeffer-

sonian executive committee has

card this morning, in which he

announces his intention to answer

the recent letter of Chairman Smith

of the Democratic Committee.

Mr. Goodwyn makes a rather peculiar complaint against the Democratic newspapers. He does this because he has an entire misconception of the attitude he now occupies toward the Democratic party.

He is no longer simply a member of a faction of that party, with

standing as a Democrat and entitled

to be heard in democratic councils

and through Democratic channels

of communication with the people.

But he is the leader of a well-

organized and more or less powerful

political party, as thoroughly

the enemy of the Democratic party and

as avowedly bent on its destruction as the Republicans ever were.

To expect Democratic newspapers

therefore, to publish his arguments

and the onslaughts of his party

conferees on their party, is to call

on these papers to work in behalf

of his party. They are not going

to do it. Mr. Goodwyn's argu-

ments against Democracy of the

State are not news.

We are thus full in statement on

this point because it aptly illus-

trates the wholly changed attitude

of the Jeffersonians towards the

Democratic party, and it may be

well for them to understand it.

An appreciation of the real position

which they occupy may help to

save some doubt Thomas from

severing his relations utterly with

his old party.

In the meantime, if the Jeffer-

sonian papers adopt the policy of

"vote fair and no misrepresenta-

" we shall not object to their

change of spirit and practice."

What He Did Say.

The July returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture makes the average condition of cotton \$2.7, against \$5.6 in June showing a decline of nearly 3 points. The average by states are: Virginia 43, North Carolina 81, South Carolina 83, Georgia 86, Florida 96, Alabama 80, Mississippi 80, Louisiana 84, Texas 84, Arkansas 80, and Tennessee 85. For comparison the returns of July, 1892, are given. The general average was \$6.6; state averages were: Virginia 85, North Carolina 91, South Carolina 94, Georgia 88, Florida 86, Alabama 90, Mississippi 85, Louisiana 81, Texas 87, Arkansas 77, Tennessee 87. The reports show the prevalence of bad weather conditions, cool nights, excessive rains and occasional drought spots. Considerable injury was caused by lice and other insects.

Orechid hunting in the tropic leads to strange adventures. M. Hamelin, who has sent the most valuable specimens ever received in England, while recently searching in the woods of Madagascar, had for a guide the brother of Chief Mayombosa. The guide was killed by a lion. Hamelin returned alone. After his recital the irate chief gave him the option of marrying the widow or being greased and burned alive. He chose the lesser evil, but coupled with the marriage a contract by which the chief undertook to close his hands to all other orchid seekers.

The accounts published in London of exploration in Tibet by Miss Annie Taylor, the plucky English young woman, detail most interesting discoveries. She did not reach Lhasa, the capital, which is still the unattained goal of all explorers in Tibet, but she saw more of the wonder of that carefully guarded country than any other European has seen. She was constantly attacked by brigands, but her sex, according to the laws of the natives, protected her. She was entertained by the brigand queen of the great terrorizing tribe of Goloks, encountered militant lambs and horses that ate raw goat's flesh. She will tell the Royal Geographical Society of her adventures.

The Democratic National Plat-

form pledges the party now responsi-

ble for administration to repeat

the Sherman act by an act for the

free coinage of gold and silver on

equal terms. When that is done

there will be no more stringency

and if less is done the earth will be

wiped up with the Democratic par-

ty.—*St. Louis Chronicle*.

The Blount county papers speak

of white-cap organizations in that

county, growing out of political

differences. If the thing keeps on

many of the members will not be

in position to vote in the next

election. Both the state and fed-

eral courts will handle white-caps

without gloves.

They are talking of secession

and war in the Silver States of the

West, if silver is demonetized.

Chairman Smith's reply to Mr. Goodwyn, leader of the so-called Jeffersonian democracy, is a capital document. It is very mild yet there is an undercurrent of cutting sarcasm in it that is indeed withering.

Senator Goodwyn proves himself

a trickster when he neglects to

print the 16th paragraph in discri-

mining of his friends, demanding

the regular democracy the "accept-

ance or rejection of their proposi-

tion in its entirety." Such conduct

as that on the part of Mr. Goodwyn

will disgust the honest men of his

own party.—*Solana Times*.

BLOOD SHOULD FLOW

Silver Revolutionists Talk of an Appeal to Arms.

THE COLORADO CONVENTION.

DENVER, Colo., July 11.—The Colorado Silver Convention today was both big and sensational. Coliseum Hall, the largest in the city, contained fully 2,000 people which the convention was called to order by President Merick.

Most of the day was spent in speechmaking. The Committee on Resolutions did not complete its work, and an adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning.

The sensational feature of the day was a speech of Populist Governor Waite. Among other things, he said:

"If the money power shall attempt to sustain its reputation by a strong hand, we will meet that issue. It is better infinitely that blood should flow to the horse's bridle rather than our national credit should be destroyed."

He also said: "It is true that the United States is unable to carry out its governmental policy without the dictation or consent of the English powers; if we are a province of European monarchies, then we need another revolution, another appeal to arms. If war is forced upon us we will send to Halifax a far greater army of 'British' according to our population, than our forefathers sent there after the Revolutionary war."

In conclusion he said: "That war has begun; it is the same war which must always be waged against oppression and tyranny to preserve the liberties of the people."

A number of men endorsed the Governor's sentiments while others opposed them.

J. Cook, Jr., led the opposition. He said:

"We are liable to do things we may regret. I appeal to you as men not to do to-day what you will regret to-morrow. We are excited. We should know what we are doing. Let us be reasonable and act as intelligent men. We are going East as men to educate men in the East. If we fail, then it is the time to act. There is time enough to talk as you feel now."

The debate was lengthy and the prevailing sentiment was evidently with the Governor.

The Denver Clearing House sent a check for \$1,000 to pay the expenses of suitable delegates to St. Louis, Chicago and Washington, who has sent the most valuable specimens ever received in England, while recently searching in the woods of Madagascar, had for a guide the brother of Chief Mayombosa. The guide was killed by a lion. Hamelin returned alone. After his recital the irate chief gave him the option of marrying the widow or being greased and burned alive. He chose the lesser evil, but coupled with the marriage a contract by which the chief undertook to close his hands to all other orchid seekers.

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The Republican.

issued Weekly.

dates of Advertising.

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Hon. Jno. D. Hammond has been
quite sick for the past week, but is
now convalescing.

Mr. C. B. Gibson is in Jackson-
ville for the Summer.

Mr. Frank Hanna, of Oxanna,
is in town Monday.

Mr. Roberts, of Oxanna, paid
a fine long visit to Jacksonville.

Mr. Willie Stevenson, of Gads-
den, is visiting relatives in Jack-
sonville.

Miss Julia Lumpkin, of Colum-
bus, Ga., is visiting Miss Maud
Cook.

Dr. F. N. Burke, of Helena,
Ark., is visiting his brother Gen-
eral W. Burke.

Hon. Jno. D. Hammond has been
quite sick for the past week, but is
now convalescing.

Mr. Will Glover, of Talladega,
was among his many friends in
Jacksonville Monday.

Commissioners court met in reg-
ular session Tuesday, a full court
was present and ready for duty.

Mr. Fred Williams, of Birning-
ham, is spending a portion of the
heat season with relatives here.

Messrs. Jno. Lane and Frank
Burke, of the Chattanooga Southern
Railroad were visiting relatives
here this week.

Mr. Melvin Carpenter, of Chero-
kee county, has been visiting rela-
tives here. He formerly did busi-
ness as a merchant in Jacksonville.

Mr. L. Richardson, of Atlanta,
Ga., is visiting friends in Jackson-
ville. He once run a large
saw-mill business five miles north-
west of this place.

Prof. Jacob Forney, recently
elected President of the State Nor-
mal School at this place, has gone
to Chicago, to attend the summer
Normal School at that place.

Mr. O. S. Henderson, of Annis-
ton, was in Jacksonville this week,
fresh from a protracted visit to
Texas. He is thinking seriously of
making Texas his future home.

Messrs. John Jelks, Matthews,
Hester and Williams left the first
of the week for the river to fish.
They are all old anglers and will
doubtless return with a good lot of
fish.

That is a good suggestion to build
a monument to the memory of that
good man, father Gwin, who has
for so long gone in and out before
the people of this county, minister-
ing in holy things.

The young men composing Jack-
sonville's excellent string band
serenaded their friends Tuesday
night between 1 and 2 o'clock.

The music at that still hour was ex-
quisitely entrancing.

Mr. Geo. V. Elwell, who is
traveling for one of the largest
paint houses in the United States,
has been spending some time at
his home here, recuperating from
an attack of the grip.

Mr. Forney Stevenson, having
completed his medical education
in New York, is at home for a
needed rest. He may return to
spend two or three years in the
hospitals of that city.

Mrs. B. F. Wyly and child, and
Mrs. and Miss Peck, all of Atlanta,
are spending the summer at the
Iron Queen Hotel in Jacksonville.
Many other visitors are expected
later on, and the indications are
that the hotel will be filled during
the heated term.

The Sunday School picnic at
Peaceburg was a pronounced suc-
cess. The two gentlemen from this
place, who were invited to partici-
pate in the program of the day were
kept away—one by severe sickness
and the other by a previous engage-
ment in another quarter.

The colored population made
quite a find of nickels, dimes and
coins of larger denominations Tues-
day, by taking up the iron gratings
on the pavement in front of the
stores, and sifting the dirt and trash
underneath. The money had been
carelessly dropped through the
gratings in the course of years by
the public.

A novel ice cream party was had
at the ice plant Monday night. The
cream was frozen into a block, from
custard furnished by the ladies of
the party. The string band of the
town was on hand to discourse
sweet music. Manager Coppock
had tables prepared at the plant
and played the host to perfection.
Returning from the ice cream sup-
per, the ladies and musicians ser-
naded Ex-Mayor Stevenson and
Mrs. Edwards.

The Louisville and Nashville
Railroad will treat the editors of
Alabama to a free ride to Chicago
and return, and the hotels in Chi-
cago offer them very low rates.
Each editor will be allowed to take
two ladies with him, who will also
pass over the railroads free. Those
of the editors who will avail them-
selves of the offer will go to Birm-
ingham the 24th of this month and
the party will start from there to
Chicago the day following, if not
that night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cooper and
others of Alexandria valley visited
the Springs last Sunday.

Dr. P. P. Linder has moved his
family here to stay awhile.

Mr. Weems, of Jacksonville, has
moved his family down and are
camping here.

Mrs. James Kelly, of Oxford and
Mrs. D. Z. Goodlett and children
are here to stay awhile.

Miss Mamie Williams, of Lincoln,
visited the Springs last Sunday.

All of the veterans that I have
heard express themselves are per-
fectly satisfied with the postpone-
ment of the reunion.

The weather is still hot and dry
in this section of the country, and if
we don't get rain soon there will be
almost entire failure in a crop.

Health of the country good at
present.

BILL AUP, JR.

July 8th 1893.

The subject of our notice was
born on March 25th 1825 in Spartanburg
District State of South Carolina; was
baptized on the profession
of his faith in Christ at Unity
Church in Spartanburg Dist. S. C.,
in the year 1848; moved to Calhoun
county (then Benton county) Dec.
1848; was liberated to preach, the
gospel of Christ at Mount Zion
Baptist Church near Alexandria,
February 1853; was ordained at
Snow's Creek Baptist Church June
1856; organized Post Oak Springs
Baptist Church July 26 1856, which
church he served as pastor thirty-
one years in succession. From first
to last he served, as pastor, twenty-
six churches, and rested from his
earthly labors May 26 1893.

Be it resolved, That for the faithful
and long continued services of
our deceased brother, for the building
up our church and for his in-
defatigable will and purpose in his
Master's cause and whose walk was
so exemplary and worthy of imitation
by the Christian and whose
nobles deeds in the work of evange-
lizing and Christianizing the world
in the true religion of Christ that
the church sustains a great loss and
his place will be hard to fill; and
that we think the churches whom
he has served so faithfully should
erect a monument over his last
resting place as a token of their
respect and faith in his noble deeds.

Be it further resolved, That these
proceedings be spread on our church
record and that the same be printed in
one of our county papers and a
copy of the same be sent to the
family of the deceased brother.

G. McCLELLAN,

SIMEON LANFORD,

J. J. ANDREWS,

H. C. WEAVER,

Committee.

See.

Tax Assessor McClellan is now
assessing the taxes of those who
have not given in their assessments.
The law allows him to impose an
additional fifty per cent. on
taxes so assessed, and he may
do it if people longer delay.
He says he does not want to have
it to do, but he must obey the law.
If you have not done so, look after
your assessments. It will be hard
on you next year to have to pay
half as much again in taxes as you
have been accustomed to. Tax
money is hard enough to pay as it
is, and no man should add to his
own burden by negligence.

The colored population made
quite a find of nickels, dimes and
coins of larger denominations Tues-
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THE ROOM.

The August Chronicle prints the following poem, which it says, appeared in an Virginia newspaper, but does not know when or where it was printed: A responsive chor in certain sections of Tennessee and Alabama:

(Adapted to the tune of Ta-ra-ra, etc.)

Just about three years ago I bought a lot and bought it low; The man that sold it told me so, And he's the one that ought to know.

Fifteen hundred was the price, He paid for it, and he made a profit, And got it at a big fee.

And felt as rich as Catin in Brice Ta-ra-ra, etc.

And for the rest I gave my note, And as my name I glibly wrote,

Had no money, had no goat,

Had nothing, and I have to eat.

Now I'm working like a slave,

Trying hard enough to save,

To pay the blasted note I gave,

Before I lay me in my grave.

Ta-ra-ra, etc.

The lot so a esp 'twont hold a fence The stones upon it are immense.

The bushes grow so tall and dense,

It wouldn't bring me fifty cents.

And now I sit in silent gloom,

Thinking of my awful doom.

I want to lie down in my tomb,

Before we have another flood!

Ta-ra-ra, etc.

THE PRESIDENT PROMISED.

And Mrs. Smith Still Reigns Queen

of the Confederate Record De-

partment.

Southern women are celebrated

for the demand they make on the

services of men, but it is seldom

that one carries her troubles to the

white house and appeals to the

chivalry of the President, says the

New-York Recorder.

Mr. Cleveland has become noted

for withstanding the assaults of

senators, representatives, politi-

cians and ward-burners, and refus-

ing to meddle in their behalf with

the members of his official house-

hold. He is not a man of weak

nerve or flabby backbone; but he

went down like a lily of the valley

before the sun Saturday, when

brought face to face with Mrs.

Fillerly Smith.

Mrs. Smith is a Virginian, and

has all the quiet dignity which be-

longs to the southern school women.

Though compelled to work for a

living for over fifteen years, she

possesses that hauteur, yet gentle-

ness, which characterizes the his-

toric emblems of the old south.

Once hostess of a southern manor,

she became numbered among the

impoverished at the close of the

civil strife. She struggled on un-

til she determined that the govern-

ment must provide for her, inasm-

uch as it had been the cause of

her financial downfall.

She sought President Grant one

day and, in her quiet and courtly

manner, asked to be given a place

in one of the departments. She

made her request in a way that

precluded the possibility of a de-

nial, and was sent to the war de-

partment with a note to Secretary

of War Belknap to make a place,

if he didn't have one, for Mrs.

Smith. She has been there ever

since.

During that time her eyes have

grown weak and her hand falter-

ing.

Secretary Lamont found her al-

most incapacitated for her duties.

In as quiet a way as possible he

made it known that she had better

resign and lead a retired life. Mrs.

Smith, however, had no idea of

quitting her post.

Most of her contemporaries hav-

ing gone, she decided to appeal to

the President to interest himself in

her behalf.

Never doubting her right, as she

had done under Grant, she called

at the white house irrespective of

hours. Of course, she met with the

usual answer that the President

could not see her.

Determined not to be baffled in

her efforts she learned that she

could see him on his reception days.

So on his last reception day Mrs.

Smith went to the white house

again. She waited to be the last in

line in order not to be hurried

when her turn should come.

Finally it did.

When Mr. Cleveland observed a

woman with white hair and black

beads approaching him at once

thought of the long line of women

who had preceded her, all asking

for executive clemency for father,

sister, son or brother.

On reaching the President, Mrs.

Smith said in her sweet way that

at once attracted the attention of

the big man.

"I have called before, but you

declined to see me. That was more

than Mr. Grant ever did, and he

was a republican."

The President smiled at the re-

ference but remarked politely:

"I did not hear of it or—"

"Well, I am glad to hear that; I

did not suppose you did."

"What can I do for you madam?" said President Cleveland, growing a little irritated at the quiet yet impressive rebuke.

Mrs. Smith then told her mission. How she had been appointed by the enemy and how her friends were going to discharge her.

"I have nothing to do with that madam. Mr. Lamont is the one for you to see."

"Do you know Mr. Lamont?" she asked in all simplicity.

"Certainly," with a smile.

"And you are acquainted with Senator Daniels, to?"

"I have that honor also."

"Well then, you must see them and tell them what I want. I am too old, Mr. Cleveland, to ask such favors of these young men, so you must attend to it for me."

"But, madam—"

"Never mind, you will do this I know, will you not, and tell them not to increase my duties. They are light but heavy enough for a woman reared as I was. I will depend on you," she said with condescension as she started onward, "may I not?"

"Oh, yes—certainly—of course!" said Mr. Cleveland almost breathless with surprise.

True to his word the next day the President made a personal appeal to his secretary of war, and Mrs. Smith, with lighter duties, still reigns queen of the confederate record department.

GOLD TAKES A BACK SEAT.

Several Metals Which Are Worth a Great Deal More Than Gold.

Gold and silver are no longer the precious metals of the world, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. An ounce of silver is worth about eighty-three cents, an ounce of gold as a rule \$20. Palladium, which was discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, is a metal of steel gray color and fibrous structure and is paid for at the rate of \$28 per ounce. Osmium, a brittle metal usually found with platinum, and costs \$35 per ounce, and iridium \$40. Ruthenium, which is very hard and brittle, brings \$82 per ounce, and mohr, also called columbium, first found in New London, Conn., a very rare metal, discovered in an ore or oxide is rated at \$100 per ounce. Yttrium, discovered by Wochler in 1829, is a metal of grayish black color with a perfectly metallic luster, which is very rare. It is paid for at the rate of \$120 per ounce, while lithium, the lightest of all metals, brings \$150 per ounce.

Glucinum or beryllium, as it is also called, appears in the form of a grayish black powder, made very lustrous by burning. It has a market value of \$135 per ounce.

Barium metal, which was discovered in 1808, is worth \$200 per ounce, and dysodium, discovered in 1846, and very rare indeed, brings \$215 per ounce.

No Sale—No Charge.

Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

RECEIVING DAILY

THE FAMOUS.

We've Spread Ourselves.

YARDAGE

No harm to look. It will pay you to. You might know that a house with the reputation at stake is not going to tell fairy stories in the papers. We want you to see our \$15, \$18 and \$20 suits, because we are confident they will please you.

They certainly ought to. We've put our time and talent and goodness enough in them. We know that \$15 and \$18 doesn't sound very much, especially if you've been fooling with tailors prices. If what they charge \$30 or \$35 for will suit, our \$15 and \$18 grades are sure to be something of a saving, ain't it? You are not tied down to any style. You have more of a variety here than in a half dozen other stores. The cut of the garment is the latest SINGLE and DOUBLE BREASTED SACK SUITS and THREE and FOUR BUTTON CUTAWAY FROCKS.

By the way, have you thought about a business suit for the spring?

What's the matter with a Double breasted Sack?

There are going to be lots of them worn, and there are scores of neat effects among our stock, some light, some dark, of course betwixt and between shades. There is lots of style about them; lots of comfort and satisfaction in them.

You see your spring suit and underwear will cost you less than the suit alone from a tailor.

Are you going to wear negligee shirts this summer? See our styles and prices. They will interest you.

Don't you think it is about time to get a spring Hat?

THE FAMOUS

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS:

Noble and Tenth Streets,

Anniston, Ala.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,

Real Estate Brokers,

Jacksonville, - - - Alabama

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.

NO SALE—NO CHARGE.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woolen Underwear, Hosiery, Ladies' and Childrens' Fall and Winter Cloaks and Jackets. Mens' and Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Hats, Caps, Shoes, in fact a nice line of

CONFIDENTIAL

COMFORTABLES &c.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1893.

VOLUME 57.

THE
ELECTION LAW
Said and Expounded by the Man
Who Founded It

STORY OF THE LAW.

From Which Its
Principles and Provisions Were
Drawn—Its Purpose.

Editor of the Age-Herald:
It has by no means been my good fortune to hear something from me concerning the constitutionality of the election law passed by the last general assembly. Just now the pressure of some engagements prevented me from giving it further consideration; at the same time I have no desire, and hence, in my silence. Subsequently each gave the question answer it needed. Further you developed the fact that the question was not of practical importance. I know of no way in which it could be raised in advance of the next election, and whether or not in question be subject to constitutional objections or not, the question held under it will be valid, according to the authorities on the subject of elections. I may say, in passing, that Mr. Street, who raises the question, seems to entertain serious doubts as to the power of the legislature in the premises not at all in accordance with the views long since pronounced by the supreme court of Alabama. "There are no limits to the legislative power of the state government, save such as are written upon the pages of the state or federal constitution." Darman vs. 31 Ala., 216; Davis vs. state, 1870, 62. It may be that his peculiar views of the constitution led to his views of the election law.

While I do not consider the question above referred to of any practical importance, yet in view of the very general discussion of the law, I think it not unwise or timely to give, with your permission, a brief history of that law, the general purposes sought to be accomplished by it, and a general comparison of it with the election laws of other states, and in particular with the law of those states the similarity of whose conditions with ours led the general assembly to believe it might safely look to them for a precedent in so important a matter. As a rule, people who seek to subvert the democratic party have adopted a form of malignant abuse, not to be dignified as criticism, with reference to the law and in advance of any fair trial of it, which almost precludes the hope that they might be willing to hear anything having a tendency to disturb their preconceived opinions. It may be, however, that there are many people interested in this subject who know nothing of this law, except from the clamorous misrepresentations of designing politicians, and who are willing to be put in the way of forming an unbiased judgment of the true purpose and probable operation of the law from a consideration of the law in the case.

No man who was at the time interested in public affairs can have forgotten that the public press of Alabama, of all shades of political opinion, demanded with practical unanimity of the last general assembly the passage of a law governing elections. It was then thought that this demand reflected the wishes of the masses of the people of Alabama that some change in election methods was necessary. There is now no reason for believing that public sentiment in this regard was misapprehended. In deference to this demand, a special committee of the house of representatives was raised to consider the matter. The law now on the statute book was prepared by that committee, reported to the house,

and subsequently passed by a majority of the general assembly after prolonged debate and mature consideration. Nothing better was proposed. So that it would seem that a law passed under such conditions ought to be considered, when called upon to run the gauntlet of criticism, as having at least a prima facie case made out in its behalf.

Particularized, the meaning of the demand most urged, was that some method be devised by which the necessity of suppressing any part of the vote might be obviated. All of our troubles had originated in what was considered the necessity of suppressing a certain vote. If it be true that the facts warranted any complaint as to the administration of the law in this respect, it is perfectly clear that the fault was in the overwhelming and well-nigh universal public sentiment which approved infractions of, rather than gave authority to, the law, which was utterly impotent without it. ample penalties had been provided by the law as it then stood for violations of it. Judges were specially charged with its enforcement. The courts of the country were open where offenders could be tried by juries summoned from the body of the people. But the post-bellum history of the state did not disclose as far as can be learned, a single case where any person had been tried and convicted of an offense against the suffrage. The only direct remedy to be applied was to increase the severity of the penalties attached to violations of the law. But if public sentiment was indifferent to conviction when conviction would result in a fine, on what reasoning could it be expected that the same sentiment would coerce a conviction which would send the offender to the penitentiary? Laws are nothing more than what the public sentiment, which alone arms them with authority, makes them.

The only possible course remaining was to produce a pure and vigorous sentiment by removing as far as might be possible the original cause of infection. If those electors, whose presence at the polls had justified in the first place the moral paradox that fraud was right, could be lawfully kept from the polls, just to the extent they were kept away, suppression would be unnecessary and hence unjustifiable, and a refreshed and reinvigorated popular conscience would then give sanction to the laws made for the protection of the suffrage. This was the practical and philosophical method of accomplishing the end in view.

To the end just indicated, the elector was to be secured in the right to cast his vote "with the most complete and inviolable secrecy in regard to the person for whom he votes, and thus escape the influence which, under the system of oral suffrages, may be brought to bear upon him with a view to overbear and intimidate, and thus prevent the real expression of public sentiment." No mere ceremony of depositing a ballot in a box either deserves or is going to receive the respect and support of popular opinion unless that ceremony expresses some honest and serious conviction of the voter, and it may here be remarked as a matter of common knowledge that the system of suffrages established by universal practice in Alabama heretofore has no advantage as to secrecy and freedom from outside influence, or in any other particular, over the system of oral suffrages, so that elections in Alabama had become mere formal expressions of the will of party authorities, not of the people. This consideration was especially pressed upon the legislature by the remarkable fact that in the preceding August there had been an attempt at unofficial supervision throughout the entire state of the election by a system of outside boxes, the effect of which, whatever may have been its intention, was that every elector was by an authority backed by whatever of moral, even social, suasion the faction resorting to these tricks had at their command, called upon

to declare his choice of candidates to partisans outside the polling place. "All devices by which party managers are enabled to distinguish ballots in the hands of the voter, and thus determine whether he is voting for or against them, are opposed to the spirit of the constitution." The system of ballot voting rests upon the idea that every elector is to be entirely at liberty to vote for whom he pleases, and that no one is to have the right, or to be in a position, to question his independent action." The courts have held that a voter, even in a case of a contested election, cannot be compelled to disclose for whom he voted." These quotations are from Cooley on Constitutional Limitations. Any trick or artifice looking to the same end must be reprehensible and unlawful. And yet records of the house of representatives will show that it was sought to have the committee on privileges and elections, and through it the house, substitute the results said to have been shown by such outside elections for the results of elections held in accordance with law and under its solemn sanctions. In the contest of Wilson vs. Joiner an attempt was made to show that in a number of precincts in Talladega county the returns of officers of elections did not speak as far as can be learned, a single case where any person had been tried and convicted of an offense against the suffrage. The only direct remedy to be applied was to increase the severity of the penalties attached to violations of the law. But if public sentiment was indifferent to conviction when conviction would result in a fine, on what reasoning could it be expected that the same sentiment would coerce a conviction which would send the offender to the penitentiary? Laws are nothing more than what the public sentiment, which alone arms them with authority, makes them.

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American union and in every free and civilized country where the people retain the power to control the government they create by an expression of popular will. Its honest observance is assured, as far as penalties of such severity as have hitherto been unknown in Alabama for offenses against the suffrage, and no avenue of detection closed except such as would radically destroy the secrecy of the ballot. The law may be violated, most laws are, but the fault will be at the door of human nature, not the law.

It may be considered a matter of regret that in order to attain the end in view some difficulties (in no case amounting to a denial of the right to vote) would of necessity fall in the way of the illiterate. In a condition of society where something of a race issue is inevitable, it may be thought particularly undesirable that the few whites whose narrow lot has denied them the opportunities of an education should be required to practice some self-denial not required of all men in order to vote. But there is no unmixed good. And it was supposed that this disadvantage would be more than compensated by the great number of blacks who would find whatever of difficulty inherent in the system, accentuated and magnified for them by racial differences and their natural jealousy of the white man until they could fit themselves for the free and full exercise of the right of suffrage. It was thought that the superior intelligence and the higher patriotism of the whites, as well as the greater magnitude of the interests involved, would make them more instant in the discharge of their civic duties, and that the small sacrifice involved in the registration, and the manner of preparing the ballot in case of illiteracy, would be cheerfully made for good, for honesty, for white supremacy in Arkansas.

And further, he said: "The law works smoothly, quietly, satisfactorily, beautifully, and I pray God every southern state may soon have one like it. It neutralizes to a great extent of the curse of the fifteenth amendment, the blackest crime of the nineteenth century." As far as could be discovered this was an unprejudiced and honest opinion of an intelligent and patriotic citizen. It was sustained by press reports and editorial comment. It was thought that what worked for good, for honesty, for white supremacy in Arkansas would have a similar effect in Alabama. It was not supposed that the system which worked smoothly and satisfactorily in one state might become a monster of infamy in another where similar conditions obtained. The consequence was that the Alabama law was made substantially a copy of the Arkansas law.

The truth of the business is the objections taken to this, when analyzed, will be found to pertain to the persons to whom its execution is intrusted rather than to the law itself.

When the high party feeling now existing between the factions in Alabama is considered this is not all unnatural, but is nevertheless extremely illogical and unreasonable. The execution of the law of necessity must be intrusted somewhere. It could not be presumed that high officials would violate their oaths. Or, if this presumption must be indulged, then the further fact must be recognized that the people of Alabama need Sunday schools rather than election laws. If we have no more civic virtue than the people of a petty Central American state, or a Mexican province, then the thing above all others we need in order to attain political rest is a growth in morals, which is obviously beyond the reach of statutory enactment.

But this communication has already grown beyond its originally designed limits, though it has been nothing more than an outline. The reputation of this law could not suffer from an elaboration of its features, but I hesitate to make further demands upon your valuable space.

ANTHONY D. SAVAGE.
Montgomery, July 12, 1893.

Folly.

It is folly for men who do not agree on politics, to therefore become enemies. It is impossible—it would be suicidal for all men to think alike. If you are honest in your political opinion you are bound to presume others are too, who differ from you, therefore grant them the same right you take for yourself. Unless you can hope by plain, manly argument to change your neighbor to your views, let your neighbor to your views, let him go his own way. If he has any complaint ever been made that white men, or any other kind of men for that matter, were disfranchised or denied the rights of

GOVERNOR JONES

Alabama's Chief Executive Talks to a Constitution Representative.

DEMOCRACY O. K. IN ALABAMA.

The Governor Believes Any Good Man Will Have a Walk Over.

Atlanta Constitution 16th.

A Constitution reporter passing through Montgomery stopped over and while there called upon Governor Jones. He found the Governor in fine health and, and spirits, and hopeful that the coming session of Congress and the marketing of crops will speedily restore confidence and improve business.

Quite naturally the conversation drifted towards the political situation in Alabama. The Governor had no doubt of the result of the next campaign. He pointed out that the Populists, "Jeffersonians," and Republicans combined made up the opposition to the regular Democracy last time, and even if they should fuse again next year, the coalition would be overthrown by a handsome majority, although no converts be made to the organized Democrats. Those men will never again follow any one who opposes the regular Democracy. Then again, many others are weary of the strife and bitterness which the opposition leaders are even now engaged in stirring up, a year ahead of time. They have seen the evil effects of it and are not in further sympathy with it.

The organized Democracy has it always ignored the difference in the August election, and made Democracy and voting for Cleveland, the last, so that Democrats who voted against the regular ticket last August, but voted for Cleveland, are now in full fellowship with the party, and no controversies as to the last State election remain to impair the strength of the regular Democratic organization.

"Yes, we are all right, even if we do not make a single convert, and we will undoubtedly have a number of converts. There will be no country offices to trade upon in the next State election. We will not have the opposition, and it will not be a Presidential year in which Republicans will be sent here to make Alabama a doubtful state. It will be a straight fight between democracy and its opponents. We will not have to fight inside lines men who pretend to be democrats, but who are really enemies of the party."

When asked who would probably be the leader in the next State campaign, the Governor replied: "I would not prophesy, but the indications at this time seemed generally to point to Congressman Bates." He further said he believed Senator Morgan would succeed himself.

Schenk's Springs.

Rev. W. H. Smith preached an able and interesting sermon to a large congregation here last Sunday.

Mr. Oscar Crook, Pete and Miss Addie Hammond and Miss Julia Crook, of Jacksonville, visited the Springs last Sunday.

The weather is still hot and dry, though there are some more indications of rain at present than have been for some time. Forward corn is very near exhausted.

General Burke visited his family here last Sunday.

Dr. Burke, of Arkansas, is here to stay awhile.

We were pleased to meet Dr. Sam Shinn of Oxford, last Sunday morning on our "streets." He was on a visit to the Springs, and we are glad to say that he looked to be in such good health that he might live long enough to write a good many spicy letters yet.

Schenk's Springs can boast of having more pretty young ladies than any place in the county to its size.

BILL AND J.

Important Notice.

We will sell Bibles to Sunday Schools in Alabama and Florida at half price.

Z. A. PARKER

Dist. Sup't A.B.S. Alm & Fls.

2014 Second Ave.

Birmingham, Ala.

The Republican

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

There is talk in Washington of a war with England growing out of the Behring sea arbitration.

The South is in safer financial condition than any other part of the Union. In the Northwest the panic is on in fearful earnest.

The striking miners in Kansas have armed themselves and are defying the law. They declare they would rather face death than see their families suffer.

The money panic seems to grow. For the past few days intense excitement has existed in Denver, Colorado, on account of a great run on the banks and many of the banks have closed doors.

We hope, for the sake of the women and children, that no one may be killed in the Populist war in Georgia. If nobody but the men were concerned, the country could accept the news of a bloody fight with indifference. It all grows out of political excitement. "What fools we mortals be!"

The Confederate soldiers of Randolph county answered the slanderous attack of J. M. K. Guinn on Hon. W. A. Handley, of that country, by meeting at Blake's ferry four hundred strong and forming a camp of United Confederate Veterans, which they named W. A. Handley camp.

Alabama having no building or other headquarters at the World's Fair, the State of Arkansas has tendered her State building to the Alabama editors for headquarters during their visit to the Fair. This is generous in our neighbor, but the fact does not speak well for the enterprise of Alabama.

Gen. J. T. Holtzclaw, of Montgomery, one of the State Railroad Commissioners, died at his home in Montgomery the 18th inst. He had been sick some time. He was a Brigadier General during the war and a very gallant soldier. He was appointed railroad commissioner to succeed Gen. Lawler.

The big cotton mills are shutting down in the Eastern States and thousands of working men are being thrown out of employment. Among these is the Amoskeag mills, which employ eight thousand operatives, use six million pounds of cotton a year, and pay out two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars monthly in wages.

A merchant of Gadsden named Monroe C. Herstein, of the firm of Herstein & Lowenthal committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol the morning of the 18th. Business embarrassment was the cause of the deed. It was premised, as a note was found in the safe, after his death, announcing his purpose to kill himself.

There is great activity in the Cleburne gold fields. A new mine has been opened near Heflin, by a company of Cincinnati capitalists, of which Dr. W. A. Neal, of Heflin, is President. Machinery for crushing the ore has been put in. The mine is said to be exceedingly rich and is causing much excitement.

The Oxford paper proposes a name for old man Guinn, who formerly edited the Voice in Oxford, but is now putting in his time mostly in abusing people in Randolph. The Oxford paper, following the order of his initials, calls him Judas Mischinger Kangaroo Guinn. The mud-slinger part of it is not inappropriate. He has a talent for besplatting every one whom he does not like or whom he opposes politically.

We heartily congratulate our pretty neighbor, Piedmont, on having secured the Cumberland Presbyterian College. In securing it she outbid Birmingham and other points of importance, which is greatly to her credit. The College will be located in the beautiful building erected by the Land Co. for a hotel. Backing this fine college will be the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Alabama and Florida and a good local patronage. It is bound to be a great success.

If any of us were needed that the Jeffersonians did not desire any "getting together," when they made their proposition to the Democratic Executive Committee, it is furnished in the attitude of the Alliance Herald toward the suggestion of Chairman Smith that each county might manage that matter for itself. After the "Marengo plan," the Herald fights the suggestion furiously and calls upon its followers to "keep out of all such arrangements, as the delegates from such compromise conventions will go into the State Convention of the Organized Democracy and there be swallowed up. In every county where the Jeffersonians thus merge themselves with the Democracy, the Jeffersonian organization is effectively destroyed and the party throughout the State weakened to the extent of the Jeffersonian strength in such county, argues the Herald. It affirms that if the Jeffersonians in ten counties of the State should fall into the "trap" set for them, the Jeffersonian party in Alabama would be hopelessly crippled. The Selma Times reports Harry McCall as saying that Capt. Kolb had sent word to his friends in Marengo to stop that "getting together" foolishness.

From all this we infer that the Jeffersonians are going to have their own beat, county and state conventions or primaries and put up men to antagonize the Democratic nominees, and that such has been their intention all along, even while they were submitting a proposition to the Democrats "to be accepted or rejected in its entirety." To secure its rejection they put in the objectionable clause allowing white Republicans to participate in the primary elections to name the standard bearers of the Democratic party in the coming election.

To secure its rejection they deliberately invited the Democratic party to abandon its organization and submit the selection of its executive committee to Republicans and all the other opponents of Democracy throughout the State.

Having secured the rejection of their proposition by such means, they immediately set up a howl that the Democrats did not want harmony and peace and white supremacy.

Now, when chairman Smith, of the State Democratic Committee, virtually says, "we could not accept your proposition, because you insisted on Republicans voting in Democratic primaries, and would not allow any amendment of the proposition, for you insisted upon its rejection or acceptance in its entirety; but to show you that we are not unwilling to see peace and harmony prevail, I will say I see no objection to Democrats of all shades of opinion coming together in the different counties, as they are trying to do in Marengo," the Herald unmasks and says "No!"

What better proof than this is wanted that the Jeffersonian leaders want a straight fight, where they can avail themselves of Republican and Third Party aid? This being true, why should weak-kneed Democrats in this county and other counties of the State continue to talk of harmony and "getting together?" What profit will it be to such Democrats to continue to fawn on the opposition and court their favor and hold secret communication with them? The fight is inevitable. Every man will be forced to take a stand on one side or the other before it is ended, and it will be a straight fight for supremacy throughout the State. There is going to be no standing room for middle men and go-betweens. It will be only the spies and despisers who will see in both camps during the struggle, an element which both sides will heartily despise and ultimately destroy.

The Democracy will go into the contest well heeled and with all the advantages, if Democrats here and there do not seek to use the organization for the promotion of local interests and private purposes. There are no offices of consequence to trade on, fortunately, and it can only be a policy of selfishness and greed and narrow local purpose which can break the ranks in any county of the State. If the Democracy of Alabama in every county in the State can rise to the occasion and keep steadily in view along the triumph of Democratic principles throughout the State, subordinating every thing else to this end, the combined opposition of Republicans, Third party men and as many of the Jeffersonians as choose to formally and forever abandon the party of their fathers, will be swept away like chaff before the whirlwind.

A letter from Gen. Forney of recent date to the editor of the REPUBLICAN conveys the gratifying intelligence that his health has steadily improved since he went to Baltimore and from thence to Gettysburg. We are quite sure this will be gratifying to his hosts of friends throughout Alabama.

ADVERTISE NOW

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DIXON'S CENTRE.

Report of His Speech by The Coast River News.

Which Shows He Favors Government's Loan of Money on Lands.

Coast River News.

Congressman Denison delivered one of his usually good speeches upon "National politics" on Monday morning.

Every reader of The News has heretofore been acquainted with the great politician's views upon these matters—it is not therefore necessary for us to make extracts and he stands defiantly now where he stood when he made sixty speeches in the District and fully one dozen of them in Cherokee county last year.

He is in favor of the government lending money upon real estate at the lowest practicable rate of interest; opposed to the National banking system; in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of the white metal, and opposed to the unconditioned repeal of the Sherman act.

Instead of the Sherman act he wants "something better" and will die hard, if needs be, fighting for that something.

He proposed to combat the "Goldbugs" of Wall street and the East to the death. He did not propose to insist upon the farm loan plan as a permanent law, but something must be done for the people and he would favor any practicable and constitutional measure to that end.

The scene became distressing. Men and women down the long line broke out in tears and wailing. By this time there was a run on every bank in the city and soon came the announcement that the People's National Bank had closed its doors.

The Colonel stands now, as before stated, where he has stood the past ten years upon National issues. He wants some good legislations for his country and will fight any measure to the contrary bitterly all along the line.

We regret that we could not publish extracts from his able address. He was applauded liberally throughout and almost every breath from the five hundred brawny breasts before him seemed to say "Amen and amen" to every utterance.

It is indeed remarkable how well our game representative can hold the attention of his audience.

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

GADSDE, July 18.—When Lawrence Smith, the trusted bookkeeper of the Queen City bank, started home last night he was followed by unknown parties. As he reached his home on Forest avenue, almost in the heart of the city, several men rose up near the fence and advanced toward him, but he got inside the house safely. They attempted to enter the house, when he fired his pistol and frightened them away. Mr. Smith stoutly maintains that there were some six men, all wearing masks. He thinks it was their intention to kidnap him, and after midnight force him to go to the bank and give up the money in the vaults. Officers are working on the case.

KOLB'S OPENING SPEECH.

SCOTTSDALE, July 18.—Reuben F. Kolb fired the first Jeffersonian gun of the next campaign in Jackson county here today to a small crowd. His speech was pronounced by some who heard it as a weak effort. He attacked the Slave election law and the democracy of President Cleveland and Vice-President Stevenson, and was opposed to the repeal of the Sherman silver law. He said that he had not announced himself as a candidate for governor of Alabama for the next term, but if the Jeffersonians saw proper to nominate him that he would accept. He speaks again tomorrow at Kyle's Springs, this county.

A NEGRO'S CAPERS.

GADSDE, July 18.—Mose Nelson, a negro brute of East Gadsden, committed rape on the person of a small girl of that neighborhood. An attempt was made to arrest him, which he resisted and ran, when the officers fired, striking him in the neck. He returned today with a Winchester and defied arrest, threatening to kill any one who attempted to arrest him, and did shoot at several who tried to arrest him. He is still at large and will have to be killed, as he is a desperate negro.

THE CHEAPEST EXCURSION RATES VIA THIS ROUTE.

Further information readily obtained by addressing any agent or J. J. FARNSWORTH,

Div. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

J. A. BENNETT, Div. Pass. Agent, Selma, Ala.

C. A. DEBAUSSER, Div. Pass. Agent, Memphis, Tenn.

C. A. BENSCOTER, Div. Pass. Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.

B. W. WREN, G. P. & T. Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.

2nd

Subscibe FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

PENSIONS AT THE SOUTH.

Montgomery Advertiser.

There is no reason to doubt that the proportion of Southern soldiers who were disabled from making a living by the accidents and sickness of war was quite as large as in the Union Army. On this point The New Orleans Times-Democrat states: "The Southern soldiers were fewer in numbers, served longer terms, and suffered more hardships, exposures and privations." They had less to eat, less clothing, and the proportion of wounded or crippled men was necessarily larger.

The condition of Confederate prisoners during the war gave abundant proof of the hardships they had undergone.

This brings the Pittsburg Post to say that "all this bears on the interesting fact that less than 3 per cent. of the Confederate veterans have been found who were willing to accept the State aid proffered them in the way of pensions." But

of the Union veterans, the official records show that between 50 or 60 per cent. are on the pension rolls.

The reader can judge for himself to what extent the difference in pension payments has increased, frugality, industry and independence in the two sections among the veterans.

In a short time the pains left me, and I concluded to rent a

poise. When my rental time had

expired I bought it, and would not part with it for any consideration.

It is certainly a wonderful instrument, and it is more wonderful as to how it does its work, yet it does

I think it is the duty of every man to make known to the afflicted

anything that will be of any benefit to them, and the Electropoise certainly will. Respectfully,

T. E. C. BRINLEY.

Mr. Brinley is one of the oldest

and best known plow manufacturers in the country.

The diseases cured by the Electropoise are not confined any particular class of ailments. By its use oxygen is absorbed through the pores and members, adds strength and vigor to the entire system, and will cure any disease where there is vitality to build on and a cure is possible.

We invite all to call or write and get full particulars. 50 page book sent free. Address:

DuBois & Webb, Nashville, Tenn., or Birmingham, Ala.

Confederate Camp at Piedmont.

PIEDMONT, ALA., July 8.—Camp Stewart of U. C. V. was organized here today, with forty-eight enroled and several more to enlist.

Captain J. N. Hood was elected captain or commandant, J. W. Harris first lieutenant, W. J. Boles second lieutenant, A. F. Tomlin third lieutenant, Lon Furgerson adjutant, "Tobe" Hauhan commissary, Tom Allsup orderly. Application will be made for membership in the general order.

QUICK TIME TO CHICAGO.

Two Daily Fast Limited Trains.

The E. T. V. & G. Ry., the old reliable Southern passenger line, makes the quickest time from the South to Chicago, via Cincinnati. Their superb solid vestibule trains (built especially for this service) are as fine as any in the United States and are the most popular priced accommodations during the World's Fair, remodeled and furnished at great expense one of their famous absolutely fire-proof business structures, located corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, within short walking distance of the Union Depots, Theaters, Post Office, Board of Trade, Steam Elevated, Cable Roads and Steam-boats to the World's Fair, furnished newly throughout 500 rooms, superb parlors, elevators, electric lights, exhaust fans to cool entire building, named this property The Great Western Hotel, and invite the public to take their choice of rooms for \$1.00 per day, children 5 to 12 fifty cents. Elegant restaurant and dining rooms where fine meals are served at 50 cents, or à la carte at very moderate prices.

The "Chicago Limited" is a solid vestibule train, with through sleepers to Chicago, without change of cars.

The E. T. V. & G. is the only line running through trains to Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West.

STOP OWNERS allowed at CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE on all WORLD'S FAIR TICKETS.

The E. T. V. & G. is the only line in the South that secures rooms in advance for their patrons. Upon application to any agent, rooms can be engaged without extra charge at the elegant Hotel Ingram situated directly opposite to the main entrance of the World's Fair, and is under the famous management of Warren Leland, Jr.

Be sure your tickets read via the E. T. V. & G. and Q. & C. roads, the recognized route to the World's Fair.

NOTARY PUBLIC & EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

COURT 1st and 3rd WEDNESDAYS.

MARRIAGE LICENSE FOR SALE

P. O. - Cane Creek, Ala.

1st-14.

Jas. S. Kelly

Notary Public and Ex-Officio

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

At Oxford, Ala.

Courts 2nd Saturday in each month.

Prof. G. C. V.

S. S. L.

Patterson

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COAL.

We are now prepared to deliver

Southern Jellico Coal in any quan-

tity. We get our coal from the cele-

brated Woodridge Jellico Mine,

which is acknowledged to be the

very best in the whole Jellico

region. Parties buying now can

save from twenty-five to fifty cents

per ton.

GOV. JONES' ADDRESS.

Says the Baltimore Sun of Thursday: "Governor Thos. G. Jones of Alabama has been invited by the Society of the Army of Northern Virginia to deliver the annual address before the society at Richmond the coming fall. Governor Jones was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute when the civil war broke out. Though a mere stripling, he left school and entered the Confederate service, where his gallantry attracted the attention of General Robert E. Lee, Gordon, whose staff he was promoted to, and where he served with distinction to the close of the war. In civil life Governor Jones has become conspicuous as an able and progressive man. His address before the Society of the Army of Northern Virginia will doubtless be worthy of the occasion."

The Synodical College.

Piedmont invites the location here of the Synodical College which the Cumberland Presbyterians of Alabama and Florida have determined to establish at some point in Alabama.

The possession of such an institution of learning is of great advantage and profit to any small and growing town; somewhat in a business way, but more particularly on account of the character of population it attracts; and it has been known for sometime that Birmingham, Florence, Gurley, and Piedmont would be competitors in the inducements offered for the location of this.

When the commissioners appointed by the church reported to a called meeting of the Synod at Calera on Tuesday last, it was found that the contest was between Gurley in Madison county, and Piedmont, and by more than a two-thirds vote the Synod indicated a preference for Piedmont, which referred the matter for final determination, to the commissioners.

The inducements of a business character offered by each of the competing towns was very considerable; and it appears that Piedmont's offer was particularly, and almost extravagantly, liberal.—*Piedmont Inquirer*.

Not many years ago there lived a quack preacher—the Rev. Lorenzo Dow by name—in one of the New England States. In one occasion he took a text from Paul, "I can do all things." The preacher paused, took off his spectacles, laid them on the open Bible, and said, "No Paul, you are mistaken; for since I bel' you five dollars you can't, and stake the money," at the same time putting his hand into his pocket, he took out a five-dollar bill, laid it on the Bible, took up his spectacles again, and read: "through Jesus Christ our Lord." "Ah, Paul!" exclaimed Dow, snatching up the five-dollar bill and returning it to his pocket, "that's a very different matter; the bet is withdrawn."

Educational Meetings.

At the meeting of the County Board of Education and township trustees last Saturday it was decided to hold educational meetings as stated below. The meetings will be non-political so far as partisan politics are concerned and all persons are invited to attend with the assurance that nothing will be said in praise or in denunciation of any political party, and speakers of different parties will deliver addresses the object being to advance the educational interests of the county. Under instructions from the State Sup't the County Sup't will preside at the various meetings, deliver the opening address, introduce speakers, and see that the above rule is adhered to. Prof. Dodson and Persons of the Board, will be present at each meeting and speak. Posters will be sent out in due time to every section of the county, giving a list of speakers, and date of respective meetings, the first of which will be held at Peaceburg on Saturday August 5th opening at 10 A. M. and closing at 3.30 to 4 P.M. with an hour's intermission for a picnic dinner, and the other as follows:

Morris & Downing's Mill, Aug. 12th.

Boiling Spring, in S. W. part of county, Aug. 19th.

White Plains, Aug. 26th.

Williams School House, in S. W. part of county Sept. 2nd.

All persons interested in education should attend and bring a basket of dinner and spend the day pleasantly.

By order of the Board of Education.

"Traveling men are just as truthful as any other class," began the drummer, and every other man in the party coughed simultaneously.

"Well, they are," continued the drummer, "and notwithstanding you and everybody else seem to think they are liars."

The hotel clerk looked sympathetically.

"Oh, hotel clerks ain't any better than the rest," said the drummer. "Only last week I stopped at a hotel in Muskegon and just for fun registered George Washington."

The clerk didn't seem to notice inviting particular in the name and I began to talk.

"Bye, hear of him?" I said.

"Nope," he answered flippantly. "Never heard of George Washington."

The clerk examined the signature and took a gaze at my sample cases.

"No, never heard of him."

"What, never heard of George Washington, the man that never told a lie?"

"Oh, him?" and a flash of intelligence came to his face. "Yes, I've heard of him, but drummers ain't that kind. Front, take this, gone to 44," and that's all the satisfaction I got out of it."—*Detroit Free Press*.

Ex Senator Lake Pryor, of Athens, Ala., for whom there has been something of a gubernatorial boom, writes a letter to the New Dealer Advertiser, in which he expresses appreciation for the frequent mention of his name, but announces that he is not a candidate.

What's the matter with a Double breasted Sack?

There are going to be lots of them worn, and there are scores of neat effects among our stock, some light, some dark, of course betwixt and between shades.

There is lots of style about them; lots of comfort and satisfaction in them.

You see your spring suit and underwear will cost you less than the suit alone from a tailor.

Are you going to wear negligee shirts this summer? See our styles and prices. They will interest you.

Don't you think it is about time to get a spring Hat?

THE FAMOUS.

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS:

Noble and Tenth Streets,

Auniston, Ala.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,

Real Estate Brokers,

Jacksonville, — — — — — Alabama

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.

NO SALE—NO CHARGE.

Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

FAST TIME.

THE
Washington
AND
Chattanooga
LIMITED.

IN EFFECT OCT. 30, 1892.

FAST ROUND.

Leave Chattanooga 12:35 Noon.
Arrive Bristol (Central Line) 1:35 P. M.
Leave Bristol 2:35 P. M.
Arrive Sherman Junction 2:35 A. M.
Arrive Sherman Junction 2:35 A. M.

Leave Sherman Junction 2:35 A. M.

Leave Washington 2:35 A. M.

Arrive New York 6:30 P. M.

Leave Memphis 11:30 P. M.

Arrive Chattanooga 12:35 A. M.

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Arrive New Orleans 6:30 P. M.

Leave New Orleans 11:35 A. M.

Arrive Chattanooga 12:35 A. M.

Leave Atlanta 8:30 A. M.

Arrive Cleveland 1:30 P. M.

Leave Birmingham 3:30 P. M.

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Jackman's Standard

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1893.

VOLUME 57.

MOBBED AND CREMATED.

The McCadden Crime Most Terribly Avenged at Memphis.

A Sickening Sight Viewed by Thousands.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—The negro rapist, Lee Walker, who attempted to rape the person of the Misses McCadden of this county a few days ago, and also raped two colored women, was lynched by a mob here at about 11 o'clock tonight. The negro was captured yesterday at New Albany, Miss., by Sheriff McLendon of Shelby county, and brought to this city this morning. Throughout the day there was talk all over the city of visiting summary punishment upon the wretch, but the excitement did not grow very intense until after 6 o'clock this evening. Then a crowd began to gather around the county jail located in the northern portion of Memphis, which increased until at about 11 o'clock it numbered 2000.

The entrance and doors of the jail were broken open and the negro was forcibly taken by the crowd and hanged to a telegraph pole. He was riddled with a volley of bullets and left dangling to the cross beam as an awful warning to all such criminals. This act of the mob has the warmest endorsement of approval of all decent people in this section and should be approved by all Caucasians who deserve themselves to be respected, north, south, east and west.

The rapist tried to commit suicide before he was lynched by cutting his throat with a glass bottle in his cell. He made a full confession of three rapes. He was the most cold-blooded fiend that was ever hung in this county.

THEIR TURNED HIM.

After this negro was hung, the negro was raised to cut him down and burn him. The crowd became excited at once, and a number of them rushed to the pole to cut him down. They succeeded, and throwing the lifeless body upon the ground in the middle of the square, fence rails and hitching posts were heaped up on the body and the funeral pyre was ignited. At the present writing the body is still burning in view of 1000 spectators. The penalty of the most heinous crime is avenged. The majority of the crowd was composed of negroes, who seemed to be incensed with a desire to avenge a crime upon their own color as well as the whites.

STRUCK IT RICH.

Recent Discovery of a Monster Vein of Gold in Marshall County.

Following hard upon the recent discovery of a goldmine of extraordinary richness in Cleburne county comes the announcement of a similar find in our neighboring county of Marshall. The vein was found on the farm of Jerry Wildman, of Grant's Hill county, and it is a very large and perfectly well defined fissure six feet thick, seven feet broad and two hundred and fifty feet under the surface. The vein matter is gold quartz of extraordinary richness and although no assay has yet been made to determine its exact value, experts have no doubt from an inspection of the ore that it will run heavily in gold.

The discovery has created considerable excitement in the neighborhood and the owner of the property comes in for much congratulation upon his good fortune.—Gadsden Times.

A professional boxer was arrested at Lee, Mass., on Saturday last. He had five hawk hooks sewed into a piece of oilcloth in the neck of his overcoat, which showed the following deposits: Franklin Savings Bank of Boston \$938; Providence Institution for Savings of Boston \$400; Howe of Boston \$985; City Bank of Providence \$720. There were two pocketbooks sewed in his garments. One contained \$150 and the other \$30.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Something About the New State of Washington.

Colfax, Wash., July 17, 1893.

DEAR REPUBLICAN—

My last letter left our party at the line of the State of Washington.

On Thursday morning at half past three we awoke up at Spokane Wash. It was broad day light, with the sun shining brightly. As we had to remain here some four hours, we took an electric car and went over this beautiful city of some 30,000 inhabitants. We were particularly delighted with Spokane Falls, right in the heart of the city. The river makes several successive falls, and is spanned by many bridges. Viewed in the light of early morning, we thought them very beautiful. These enterprising people are using this water power to advantage. By means of electrical development it grinds their grain, manufactures their lumber, impels their street cars, lights their streets, lifts elevators to the top of the tallest blocks of the city, and prints their newspapers.

All aboard! Again we were whirled through waving fields of wheat, past thriving villages, until we left the train at Garfield. We were met there by loving kindred, who welcomed us warmly to the "wild and wooly West."

Soon we were driving behind fast, sleek horses, through the country to the ranch of Mr. J. P. T. McCroskey, our temporary home. Mr. McCroskey is one of the successful grain farmers of Washington, as his wide

rolling acres, herds of horses and cattle, fine mansion, stables and store houses attest.

This portion of the state is very different from Alabama. It is what is called rolling prairies. The trees are few and far between. The landscape is one vast panorama of little and big hills, thrown together promiscuously by the hand of Omnipotence, all aiding to perfect drainage. Springs as pure as crystal bubble up from these hill sides, which at this time of the year, are all covered with green wheat. In our eyes these hills, looking from an eminence, appear like one immense sweet potato patch. They are both novel and beautiful.

Whitman county, in which we will reside, is wonderfully rich in the productive powers of its soil, which is black loam and the best wheat land in the world; one feature being, it never suffers from drought. The depth and richness of the soil insures moisture to the growing crops which receive but little rain in the summer. The yield of wheat in this county is from 30 to 50 bushels per acre, and it will ship this year ten million bushels of grain. It taxes the two trans-continental railroads to their utmost capacity to carry it off; often leaving the depot platforms stacked with sacks of grain, that get ruined by the early autumn rains. These figures may seem immense, but are nevertheless true. Wheat is worth now 43 cents per bushel, barley 30 cents per hundred, oats one dollar per hundred, wheat and barley being lower than for a number of years past.

And now as to how these immense ranches are sown and harvested. To put one man to work with a single plow, is never thought of, and is, indeed, like "eating soup with a knitting needle." One man can plow, using a gang plow and six horses, six acres a day. After ploughing, three men can sow and finish up 50 acres a day, using drills. The whole harvest ripens at once, and is cut with machines called headers. They cut from 20 to 40 acres a day. The steam thresher follows the header, and the day passed off quietly. The men and sacks it up. The men have cook wagons with them, a small kitchen on wheels, containing stove and provisions, with one man to cook. At night the men unfold their blankets and lie down on the straw to sleep; the dry air insuring them against arising with dampened garments. Farm hands receive

wages as follows: For ploughing and sowing they get from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Those who run the headers get \$3.00 per day. Those who attend the threshers from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per day.

The taxes of this state are about 15 mills on the dollar, and the assessed valuation of this county is now twenty million dollars. They have the finest horses and cattle here, you will find anywhere. Every one drives a double team. All hardy hardy fruits and vegetables do well. Gardens are just coming in; while strawberries, raspberries, currents and gooseberries are not quite ripe. The Indian reservation is not far from here, but the Indians are peaceable, and come into the towns quite often. It is common to see passing this ranch, a flock of sheep numbering 3,000. We have not been here long enough to speak of the climate.

So far we have found the nights and mornings cool enough for wraps. The noons are warm. The air is pure and dry, conducive to sound sleep, and enormous appetites. I would advise any one coming here to farm, to bring money enough to meet all expenses, for the rate of interest on borrowed money is very high.

People who are afraid of lightning will be interested in knowing that lightning rods are not known here, and are not needed.

Every farmer has a cellar (as they call it) which is a room built above ground, composed of two walls, filled in between with sawdust. Nothing freezes in these "cellars" in the winter.

One sees no rail fences here. They are of barbed wire.

There are no mules or working steers in the State. All the farm work is done by horses.

The farmers plow these hills around, beginning at the bottom and ending at the top.

Saddles are little used on the ranches. Both boys and girls use wide stirrups, with a stirrup attached. The girls often break their own horses. The native ponies are cheap.

As I have only told of the beauties and bounties of Washington, so now I must tell some of its drawbacks. Even Eden, fresh from the hand of the great Architect, bathed in matchless splendor, and glowing in all its pristine beauty, had the trail of the serpent over it. But this must form my next chapter, as well as a description of Colfax and Woodward.

IDA WOODWARD.

The Selma Times says:

"A few years ago C. C. Crowe, of Marion, was delivering a speech on the war. In the midst of his most brilliant oration he was interrupted by a fellow who asked him if he was there. Here is his reply:

"Yes, I was there, when that little stream of blood first began to trickle from the nation's side at Fort Sumter, which rolled on, deepening, widening, surging, until finally it became a vast deluge on whose red bosom rolled and rocked the frail bark of Southern nationality; an ark that found no Ararat; but wrecked and ruined stuck beneath the engulfing flood, deeper than the plummet ever sounded, carrying with it, to its unreturning depth the richest freight and the noblest crew, that ever floated on the sea of Time. D—n you, were you there?"

Over the Country.

The vice-president of the United States is at Puget Sound.

A duel near Knoxville, Tenn., resulted in one man being killed.

The New York Press says Joseph Jefferson is near death's door.

Fire Sunday destroyed \$125,000 of property at Hagerstown, Md.

C. L. Lancaster, a photographer in Augusta, committed suicide there Saturday night.

Hungarians and Poles in Pennsylvania had a terrible fight Saturday night and thirty were injured.

The negro convict, Henry Stigleton, confined in the penitentiary at Jackson Miss., has been indicted for murder. Farm hands receive

Sam Slim at Schenck Springs.

ED. REPUBLICAN.

I drove over from Oxford Sunday morning, found everybody at the Springs in good shape. There must be something wonderful in the water, the air or in something about here, for several who could hardly creep a short time ago when they come here are now firmly on their feet walking, and if they choose, leaping, and they certainly should be praising God for the benefit Schenck's Springs has been to them.

The taxes of this state are about 15 mills on the dollar, and the assessed valuation of this county is now twenty million dollars. They have the finest horses and cattle here, you will find anywhere. Every one drives a double team. All hardy hardy fruits and vegetables do well. Gardens are just coming in; while strawberries, raspberries, currents and gooseberries are not quite ripe. The Indian reservation is not far from here, but the Indians are peaceable, and come into the towns quite often. It is common to see passing this ranch, a flock of sheep numbering 3,000. We have not been here long enough to speak of the climate.

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IN THE COUNTY.

LOCAL NEWS IN CALHOUN.

Short Paragraphs From Our Correspondents in Different Beats in Calhoun County—Crop News—Politics—Personals and etc., etc.

Replies Col. Denson to the Charge of Party Disloyalty.

Editor's TIMES-NEWS: Freedom of thought, freedom of speech, are the bulwarks of free institutions and the fundamental principles of the democratic party. I see in your last issue under the head, "Col. Denson's Attitude" several clippings from the state press in regard to myself. Let me state a little history.

The families of Messrs. W. and C. Warnick, of Oxford, are camping here.

Mr. Will Brittan and family, of Rock Run, are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Rev. Hugh Johnson is carrying on a series of meetings at Angel's Grove this week.

Mr. James Kelly, after spending several days here left with his wife for Oxford Tuesday.

Mr. Walter Duke, Miss Millie Usty and others of Duke, visited the Springs last Sunday.

Mr. John Wood and Frank Wakefield, of Alexandria, visited the Springs last Sunday.

Miss Lou Douthit, after spending a week here returned to her home in Jacksonville last Thursday.

Miss Mattie Clements, of Cane Creek, and Miss Martin, of Columbiana, visited the Springs Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCorkle and Mr. and Mrs. George Nunnelee, of Ohatchie visited the Springs last Sunday.

Mr. Riley Sams and Miss Annie Bryant were married last Sunday morning. Rev. Hugh Johnson officiating.

Mr. A. D. Glass has a flourishing school of fifty-three pupils at the crossroad school house, more expected this week.

Mr. W. T. Gibson and family, after spending one month here returned to their home at Cedarport, Ga., last Tuesday.

Now as every thing has its season let everybody attend the protracted meetings. Next year is the political contamination.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Mitchell, of Rome, Ga., and Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Carpenter, of Cherokee Co., are staying at the Springs for a short time.

Several families will leave the springs within the next week.

Others are coming in to take their places. Last Sunday was a very quiet day here, very few visitors.

The Sunday before the woods were full of them.

SAM SDM.

Not a Sign of Trouble.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 20.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington, Ga., says that the Watson meeting passed off without any trouble. About 2,000 people were present, 1,500 negroes, and 500 white Populists. The Democrats kept away, not over twenty-five being present. For weeks the people of Washington have been receiving notice that the Populists from several counties would congregate in their town the day Watson was to speak, and armed with Winchester rifles would create trouble and wage war on the Democrats. The sheriff of Lincoln county sought the sheriff of Wilkes county and asked to be sworn in as a deputy marshal to help preserve order, which was done. Watson urged his followers not to create trouble, and the day passed off quietly.

The New York Tribune says:

"There are several cases of sickness in this vicinity, and there seems to be a great deal of sickness everywhere."

Mr. and Mrs. John Porter, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Porter, George Arnold, Jeff Crow and others of Jacksonville visited the Springs last Sunday.

BILL ARF, Jr.

PEEKS HILL.

We are having plenty of hot weather, and crops are burning up for the want of rain. Everybody is complaining about cotton being so small.

There are several cases of sickness in this vicinity, and there seems to be a great deal of sickness everywhere."

W. H. DENSON.

The Enquirer-Sun called attention the other day to the significant fact that the farmer of the South have made little complaint about the financial stringency, and have been attending strictly to their business, making big crops that will bring prosperity in the fall.

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1893.

People are dying in China by the thousand of famine. The living eat the dead.

The men who are going about over the State attempting to excite the people on politics this early in the campaign are having a hard time of it. The people don't "excite" worth a cent.

The Fort Payne Journal expresses satisfaction with Congressman Denson's position and says he may be right. In another column the editor argues for the single gold standard of value.

It is estimated that recent action of Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, will operate to drop seventy-five thousand pensioners from the rolls. The Pennsylvania Grand Army bummers have already begun to denounce him as the "infamous Hoke Smith." This is a good indication that he is doing his duty by the tax-payers who are supporting the pension frauds.

All that the farmers of the South and West want is a fair and equal showing with every other class in the government. The policy of the Democratic party, as laid down in its platform, is to give them this equal and fair showing. Democratic congressmen from the South and West must stand by the pledges of their party and work to this end, or run the risk of ruining their party by alienating the farmers of the South and West from it. Men are going about over the country now trying to do this very thing. If the party stands by its pledges, these enemies of the party will need no other answer. The occupation of the demagogue will be gone. Party honor ought to be as sacred as individual honor. A party or an individual ought always to do whatever it or he promises to do. Anything short of a complete fulfilment of party pledges dishonors the party, and the Southern congressman who betrays the honor of his party in the coming congress will deserve to be beaten in the fall election. The party is as much pledged to the free coinage of silver with proper safeguards, as it is to the repeal of the Sherman act or tariff reform. Eastern interests will employ every art to seduce congressmen from the support of proper silver legislation. Who will fail his party? Who will forget the promises on which he was elected? We hope Alabama will show no such man in her delegation.

The Kansas mine owners have built stockades and are shipping in Alabama negroes by the hundreds to take the place of striking miners. These negroes will be armed with Springfield rifles by the companies. Five hundred negroes left Birmingham for the Kansas mines last Monday. The striking miners are in fighting humor and the Alabama negroes may have use for their guns. Kansas gave the country old John Brown. Alabama is giving Kansas plenty of free niggers.

Col. Chas. P. Bell, receiver of the East and West railroad, was in Jacksonville Wednesday. Col. Bell has many warm friends in Jacksonville who are always glad to see him. He is very popular with all the people along the line of his road and is decidedly the best manager the road has had since its construction.

France, a great power, has declared war on Siam, a small power; but the war may not be a small affair. It may involve some of the great powers of Europe before it is over.

The encampment of the State troops at Oxford Lake, was a great success. The people down that way want the soldiers to camp with them again next year.

The closing of banks and great manufacturing and mercantile firms continues from day to day. Every day the dispatches report failures and no improvement, although all agree there is no good reason for the scare. The best fixed people now are the farmers who have good land, few debts and plenty to eat at home.

The brick work of the company house at this place is complete, and the wood workers will now finish up the building. When finished it will be a very large and handsome structure with all modern conveniences. The unfortunate poor who may have to take refuge within its walls will be well cared for. The total cost of the building and grounds will be about ten thousand dollars. The contractor, Mr. Kimbrell, appears to be putting up the building faithfully according to specifications.

There must be no "monkey business" among Democratic Congressmen in dealing with the silver question. They have a guide in the National Democratic platform. They are pledged to the policies therein enunciated if they fall short of a complete carrying out of the platform, the Democratic party will suffer. Both gold and silver must be maintained as the basis of the currency of the country.

The press dispatches report one case of cholera in Philadelphia. The dead man was an Austrian who had recently come into the United States.

The REPUBLICAN reproduces the Atlanta Constitution an interview its Washington correspondent claims to have had with Gen. Wm. H. Forney on silver and tariff. It should not be understood from what Gen. Forney is quoted as saying that he is against silver money. He wants enough silver put into the silver dollar to make it intrinsically as valuable as a gold dollar. This is the position of the Democratic party and of Mr. Cleveland. The immense production of silver of recent years has cheapened it and will force a change of ratio, if we are to have an equal currency.

Col. Oates is undoubtedly "solid" with the editors of Alabama. Well, he is a good one.

So far as heard from the various camps of Confederate Veterans in Calhoun are willing to join Camp Martin, of the place, in a general picnic of Confederate soldiers of the county at Schenck's Sulphur Springs, Saturday the 5th day of August. Camp Martin, at its last meeting, adjourned to meet at Schenck's Sulphur Springs on that day, at 10 o'clock a.m. It will be a fine affair, and patriotic speeches will be made by several gentlemen.

Florence Times: W. T. Callahan, of East Florence, has ciphered out that his receipts from the products of one sow in one year amounted to a handsome figure of \$100. And yet we largely have our meat houses in the Western States.

It is reported in Rutledge that a daughter of Mr. Marlow, near Homerville, was bitten by a rabid dog some four years ago, and has recently developed symptoms of hydrophobia, being very violent and almost unmanageable at times.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Journal, writing from Tallassee Springs says:

"Politicians from various points have gathered here to talk the situation over. The consensus of expressed opinion favors Col. Oates as the next Governor. Col. Denson is the theme of considerable talk and various opinions are expressed as to his recent course. The Kolb sentiment, among the natives of this valley is still pretty strong and his followers here seem as sanguine and determined as ever. They laugh at the idea of any other nomination by the populists and indulge their usual boasts of landing their favorite in the governor's chair."

The determination of a number of New England cotton mills to close down for a short time, even if quite a serious matter, because of the large number of operatives it will throw out of work and the suffering it will bring upon them.

It will have a wider and more far-reaching effect because of reduction in the consumption of raw cotton the shut-down will occasion. The causes assigned for the stoppage of the mills are the stringency in the money market which has made it difficult to secure the accommodations necessary to meet expenses, and the great accumulation of stocks of manufactured goods due to the filling off in the demands occasioned by the financial situation. —Montgomery Advertiser.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

BLOODSHED IN KANSAS.

The Locked-Out Miners at Weir City Attack the Guards.

AND ARE REPULSED WITH LOSS.

The Alabama Negroes Arrive And Are Being Armed and Drilled.

WEIR CITY, Ks., July 24.—The guards at shaft No. 337 had a pitched battle with a mob of strikers at 10:30 o'clock last night. The mob approached the mine quickly and fired into the shaft. Deputy Sheriff Grant, who was on patrol as a guard, returned the fire and, calling other guards, defended the mine against the mob.

Over 100 shots were fired, but none of the deputies were injured. When the mob saw that the guards were standing their ground, they fled. It is not known how many, if any, of the mob were shot.

ARRIVED IN KANSAS.

WEIR CITY, Ks., July 25.—Over 500 negroes have arrived from the south and are installed within the stockades. All are armed and are being put through the drill. There were six car loads of negroes.

The above referred to negroes are those reported through the columns of the Age-Herald a few days since as having left Birmingham for Weir City, Kansas.

MORE MEN FOR WEIR CITY.

PUEBLO, Colo., July 25.—Two hundred Italians, Austrians and colored men were shipped from here in a body last night to Weir City, Ks., for the purpose of taking the places of striking miners. Every one was made to conceal their destination by the railroad people and also by the men themselves. But the families of five of the men in the crowd stated that they had gone to Weir City. Many of these men are desperate characters and if they are attacked they will undoubtedly fight.

WEIR CITY, Ks., July 26.—An interesting fact in regard to the strike among the coal miners was made public today. It is that the negroes imported from Alabama, Tennessee and other States to take the places of strikers had been placed under military discipline.

They are confined in a well-built stockade, and whenever one mutinies he is immediately thrown outside the breastworks. Captain Cleary of St. Louis is in charge of the negroes.

Cleary is famous for his service in protecting property during the great Burlington strike, and also during the Southwestern strike led by Martin Irons in 1886. His experience in this line is very great, and his nerve is unquestioned. He is now engaged in drilling the negroes in the stockade. Yesterday evening he went through a number of movements with them, telling them he wanted them to understand and act promptly, as they might have to fight soon. This indicates that the negroes understand the situation thoroughly.

DISTRESS IN KANSAS.

A special correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Topeka, gives distressing accounts of the condition of western Kansas. He has visited eleven counties and found every one of them a picture of gloom. In two of these counties it has not rained for ten months. Many of the people have left their homes in despair. In a town which a year ago had several hundred inhabitants there are now only three persons, a cattle herder, his wife and child.

In some parts of this unfortunate region the farmers have worked ten years and gathered only three crops. Most of the people in this arid region were lured there by land boomers and speculators who give glowing accounts of its fertility. The deluded settlers are getting away as fast as they can, but most of them have nothing left and are well nigh in despair. It is truly a pitiful story. —Atlanta Journal.

It is said that Uncle Josh Dillard one of the best farmers in this county, says he will not make one hundred bushels of corn on one hundred acres of upland on account of the drought.

GENERAL FORNEY.

He Gives His Views on Silver and the Tariff.

Washington telegram Atlanta Constitution.

Ex-Congressman Forney of Alabama who served twenty years in Congress and voluntarily retired last March, is here. In speaking

ALMOST MIRACULOUS.

Some Wonderful Improvement Shown By Consumptives.

By Consumptives.

THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION

last March, is here. In speaking

of the situation he said, "You

know that I have always been a

silver man. I have never been

afraid of it and I am not afraid of

it now, but I gain satisfaction that

something must be done. We

cannot do everything by ourselves

and there is no use resisting ANY

longer. The agitation has been

long and steady. The action in

India came as a knockout blow

and now the 312 1-2 grain dollar

has got to go. We cannot help

ourselves. I do not pretend to

know just what ought to be done,

but we must do something and the

present silver dollar is bound to

go."

Speaking of the tariff he said, that that question could never be subordinated to the silver, or any other question. "They must revise the tariff speedily and in a way to tell, a way that can readily be seen or the party will be defeated. It was on that issue that Mr. Cleveland was elected, and if the party retains power it will be on the same issue. If we do not have a revision of the tariff, a substantial revision, which can be felt by the country and understood and have it in operation before August, a year from now, we shall be defeated at the fall election. I do not mean to say that the Republicans will beat us but we will be beaten by a combination of Republicans with the disaffected classes. We cannot afford to waste any time, but must get at the tariff at once."

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

To Young Mothers

Makes Child Birth Easy.

Shortens Labor,

Lessens Pain,

Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.

Book to "Mothers'" mailed FREE.

BRADFIELD RECULATOR CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Transit advertisements \$1 per square, and one inch wide, 10 cents per line. Advertisements must be handed in Thursday before to insure insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

One year \$1.00. Two years \$1.50. Three years \$2.00. Four years \$2.50. Five years \$3.00. Six years \$3.50. Seven years \$4.00. Eight years \$4.50. Nine years \$5.00. Ten years \$5.50. Eleven years \$6.00. Twelve years \$6.50. Thirteen years \$7.00. Fourteen years \$7.50. Fifteen years \$8.00. Sixteen years \$8.50. Seventeen years \$9.00. Eighteen years \$9.50. Nineteen years \$10.00. Twenty years \$10.50. Twenty-one years \$11.00. Twenty-two years \$11.50. Twenty-three years \$12.00. Twenty-four years \$12.50. Twenty-five years \$13.00. Twenty-six years \$13.50. Twenty-seven years \$14.00. Twenty-eight years \$14.50. Twenty-nine years \$15.00. Thirty years \$15.50. Thirty-one years \$16.00. Thirty-two years \$16.50. Thirty-three years \$17.00. Thirty-four years \$17.50. Thirty-five years \$18.00. Thirty-six years \$18.50. Thirty-seven years \$19.00. Thirty-eight years \$19.50. Thirty-nine years \$20.00. Forty years \$20.50. Forty-one years \$21.00. Forty-two years \$21.50. Forty-three years \$22.00. Forty-four years \$22.50. Forty-five years \$23.00. Forty-six years \$23.50. Forty-seven years \$24.00. Forty-eight years \$24.50. Forty-nine years \$25.00. Fifty years \$25.50. Fifty-one years \$26.00. Fifty-two years \$26.50. Fifty-three years \$27.00. Fifty-four years \$27.50. Fifty-five years \$28.00. Fifty-six years \$28.50. Fifty-seven years \$29.00. Fifty-eight years \$29.50. Fifty-nine years \$30.00. Sixty years \$30.50. Sixty-one years \$31.00. Sixty-two years \$31.50. Sixty-three years \$32.00. Sixty-four years \$32.50. Sixty-five years \$33.00. Sixty-six years \$33.50. Sixty-seven years \$34.00. Sixty-eight years \$34.50. Sixty-nine years \$35.00. Seventy years \$35.50. Seventy-one years \$36.00. Seventy-two years \$36.50. Seventy-three years \$37.00. Seventy-four years \$37.50. Seventy-five years \$38.00. Seventy-six years \$38.50. Seventy-seven years \$39.00. Seventy-eight years \$39.50. Seventy-nine years \$40.00. Eighty years \$40.50. Eighty-one years \$41.00. Eighty-two years \$41.50. Eighty-three years \$42.00. Eighty-four years \$42.50. Eighty-five years \$43.00. Eighty-six years \$43.50. Eighty-seven years \$44.00. Eighty-eight years \$44.50. Eighty-nine years \$45.00. Ninety years \$45.50. Ninety-one years \$46.00. Ninety-two years \$46.50. Ninety-three years \$47.00. Ninety-four years \$47.50. Ninety-five years \$48.00. Ninety-six years \$48.50. Ninety-seven years \$49.00. Ninety-eight years \$49.50. Ninety-nine years \$50.00. One hundred years \$50.50.

Miss Hallie Bidell has returned from a visit to friends in Atlanta. The ice cream supper of the ladies of the Presbyterian church, at the Iron Queen hotel, last Friday night was a very pleasant affair, and netted the ladies \$20.

Rev. L. G. Hames, who spent last week with his father's family here, has returned to his charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Manly Frank and children, of Atlanta, are visiting relatives here.

Owing to indisposition of a member of his family, the editor of the REPUBLICAN failed to go with the editors to Chicago. From the published list, quite a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen of the Alabama press went on the excursion. It goes without saying that they are having a good time. They always do.

Sheriff Ed. G. Caldwell of this county, has been elected President of the State Association of Sheriffs. This is a handsome compliment fittingly bestowed upon our worthy and efficient Sheriff.

Mr. Warren Harris, sent to the REPUBLICAN office last week, one of the greatest curiosities in the shape of an Irish potato ever seen.

We are requested to announce that Elder W. T. Kidwill, of the church of Christ, Decherd, Tenn., will begin a protracted meeting at Weaver's Station, Saturday night before the fifth Sunday in July.

Tax Collector Goodlett went to Montgomery Tuesday for the purpose of making his final settlement with the State Auditor.

Miss Zénie Webb, of Birmingham, is visiting friends in Jacksonville. She is the guest of Miss Fannie Forney.

Mr. Eliot and Miss Alice Daniel, of Little River, Cherokee county, and Miss Emma Salmon, of Piedmont are visiting friends in Jacksonville, the guests of Mr. F. M. Treadaway.

A letter from Gen. Forney from Washington states that he is gradually regaining his health and growing stouter every day.

Mr. N. J. Stephen, President of the County Alliance, Mr. G. W. Landers and other prominent members of the Jeffersonian party were in town Thursday.

The old Seventh Georgia had a reunion last week. It was a fighting regiment of the Army of Northern Virginia.

A gentle rain fell in Jacksonville Tuesday afternoon, the first for nearly a month.

Geo. Forney returned from a visit to Birmingham Tuesday.

Misses Olive and Katie Welsh, of Selma, have been the guests of Miss Hannah Crook the past week.

Rev. Mr. Listen preached a fine sermon at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning.

Father Friend, of Selma, was here Friday and Saturday last, ministering to the Roman Catholic congregation in Jacksonville.

Miss Mamie Frank has returned from a protracted visit to Birmingham.

Miss Emma Francis, who has been for some time with relatives in the southwestern part of the county is again in Jacksonville.

Mr. Golson Graham, of Atlanta, is spending the summer in Jacksonville.

Rev. W. H. Smith spent this week at Schenck's Sulphur Springs, where he held meetings.

Miss Cora Crow, who has been teaching at Ashville, returned to her home here this week.

The town authorities have entered upon a vigorous collection of the taxes. This is necessary to meet outstanding interest obligations and other debts and in order that no partiality may be shown. It is manifestly unfair to collect tax from half the people to support the town government, and allow the other half to go free of tax payment, say the officers; and for this and other reasons given above tax collections will be pushed to the point of even selling property of tax-payers, if necessary. It is better for all to go to the city marshal and pay taxes at once and avoid trouble.

Notwithstanding the hard times, the people of Calhoun are cheerful and very hopeful.

Mr. Henry Vogt, of Louisville, one of the firm who own the ice plant in Jacksonville, is in the city.

Mr. Sam Wright had a valuable mule killed by a train on the E. T. V. & G. R. R. last week.

The last heard from Messrs Walter Dean, Henry Edwards and James Crow, they were in British Columbia. They are expected home by the middle of August when we shall hear all about the great northwest.

E. M. Morrisette, of Montgomery, who several days since shot at some boys whom he alleged had been depredating on his figs, and seriously wounded two, has been fined \$100.

Mrs. Jno. M. Wyly, Mrs. Lowe and daughter, Miss Coleman and Mrs. Gaston and children, of Montgomery, are visiting friends and relatives in Jacksonville.

Mr. C. J. Porter and wife visited the encampment at Oxford Lake Monday.

Messrs. S. R. Wilkerson and T. W. Ayers visited the encampment at Oxford Lake Thursday.

Miss Clements, of Cane Creek, is visiting the family of Mr. John Porter, the guest of Miss Pearl Porter.

Many visitors continue to find their way to that great health resort, Schenck's Sulphur springs, seven miles west of this place. The health-giving waters benefit all who go there. A new crowd of visitors go there this week.

Mr. R. F. Wyly, of Atlanta, joined his family, who are spending the summer here, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Randy Mitchell, of Rome, have gone from Jacksonville to Sulphur springs to spend a portion of the summer.

Col. Jno. H. Caldwell visited the encampment at Oxford Lake Saturday.

Messrs. L. W. Grant and Walter G. Caldwell visited the encampment at Oxford Lake Monday.

Mrs. Allen and family of Jackson, Miss., and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Martin, of Gadsden, are stopping at the Iron Queen hotel for the balance of the summer.

Mr. Wm. C. Crow is fixing to move to the State of Washington. A bargain can be had of him in household goods and farm implements. See advertisement under head of sacrifice sale.

Sacrifice Sale.

Household and kitchen furniture, one horse wagon, one pony and farming implements at a sacrifice.

One marble top suit of furniture and one marble top cherry suit of furniture at half price.

j 29 26 W. C. Crow.

Mr. F. P. Crawford of Hawkinville, Ga., is visiting his father and mother at this place.

A small blaze on the roof of the ice plant last week came near to developing into a considerable fire.

POSTPONED.

On account of the District Conference at Alexandria Aug. 3d-6th the County Board of Education with the citizens of Peaceburg have decided it best to postpone the educational mass meeting from Saturday Aug. 5th to Friday Aug. 11th at Peaceburg. L. D. Miller.

Lon Clark (colored) brought to the REPUBLICAN office Wednesday the very finest tomato ever seen in Jacksonville. It measured twenty inches in circumference, and weighed one pound and thirteen ounces. It was a beautiful and brilliant red and was most delicious to the taste. He has many more almost as fine. This country can grow to perfection all the vegetables now shipped to market from countries south of us, and should raise and market such things.

Mr. John Stevens, one of the prosperous farmers of Rabbit Town valley, brought Wednesday a "curiosity in the shape of two eggs laid by a Plymouth rock hen. One of the eggs was almost as large as a turkey egg; the other was no larger than a partridge egg. It is said that when the hen saw the result of her last effort in egg laying, she was so disgusted with herself that she refused to cackle.

Notwithstanding the hard times, the people of Calhoun are cheerful and very hopeful.

DATES IN THE LEAD.

The Alabama Press Association canvassed.

The last heard from Messrs Walter Dean, Henry Edwards and James Crow, they were in British Columbia. They are expected home by the middle of August when we shall hear all about the great northwest.

In Good Trim--Editor Barr Has A Narrow Escape

On the Way.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The State Press Association arrived here at 12:30 p.m. today. There was no delay or lay over of any kind on the way, our through special making splendid time.

MR. T. E. C. BRINLEY

Has the following to say about the Electropoise and how it cures after effects of La Grippe:

Office Brinley, Miles & Hardy Co.

Louisville, Jan. 30.'93.

Gents—While attending the Memphis fair some months ago, I

was attacked with severe pains in my arms and legs, the effects of grippe of last winter. I met your agent there, Mr. Harbett, who is an old friend, and he insisted that I use the Electropoise at his office, which I did, with wonderful results.

In a short time the pains left me, and I concluded to rent a Poise. When my rental time had expired I bought it, and would not part with it for any consideration.

It is certainly a wonderful instrument, and it is more wonderful as to how it does its work; yet it does.

I think it is the duty of every man to make known to the afflicted anything that will be of any benefit to them, and the Electropoise certainly will. Respectfully,

T. E. C. BRINLEY.

Mr. Brinley is one of the oldest and best known plow manufacturers in the country.

The diseases cured by the Electropoise are not confined any particular class of ailments. By its use oxygen is absorbed through the pores and members, adds strength and vigor to the entire system, and will cure any disease where there is vitality to build on and a cure is possible.

We invite all to call or write and get full particulars. 50 page book sent free. Address

DC BOIS & WEBB,

Nashville, Tenn., or Birmingham, Ala.

Whitehead and Hildreath declared for Kolb.

The Oates men are very jubilant over their man, showing up four times the votes of any other man, and more than all the others together.

Miss Stevenson, daughter of vice-president Stevenson, gave a reception at the Mecca to the Alabama Press Association tonight. There was a dance afterwards.

MERCURIAL

Mr. J. C. Jones of Fulton, Ark. says

"about ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercuro and potash remedies with unsatisfactory results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and commenced using S. S. After taking several bottles, I was entirely cured and able to resume my work. S. S. is the greatest medicine for blood poising to-day on the market."

Treatment of Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWITZER CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Represents the most prominent company in the United States.

21 W. WRENN, G. P. & T. Agent, Knoxville Tenn.

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THE FAMOUS.

We've Spread Ourselves.

No harm to look. It will pay you to. You might know that a house with the reputation at stake is not going to tell fairy stories in the papers. We want you to see our \$15, \$18 and \$20 suits because we are confident they will please you.

They certainly ought to. We've put our time and talent and goodness enough in them. We know that \$15 and \$18 doesn't sound very much, especially if you've been fooling with tailors' prices. If what they charge \$30 or \$35 for will suit our \$15 and \$18 grades are sure to be something of a saving, isn't it? You are not tied down to any style. You have more of variety than in a half dozen other stores. The cut of the garment is the latest. SINGLE and DOUBLE BREASTED SACK SUITS and THREE and FOUR BUTTON OUTAWAY JACKETS.

By the way, have you thought about a business suit for the spring?

What's the matter with a Double breasted Sack?

There are going to be lots of them worn, and there are scores of neat effects among our stock, some light, some dark, of course betwixt and between shades. There is lots of style about them; lots of comfort and satisfaction in them.

You see your spring suit and underwear will cost you less than the suit alone from a tailor.

Are you going to wear negligee shirts this summer? See our styles and prices. They will interest you.

Don't you think it is about time to get a spring Hat?

THE FAMOUS"

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

Noble and Tenth Streets,

Anniston, Ala.

C. D. MARTIN
Contractor and Coal Dealer,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Contracts taken for grading streets, roads and railroads, sites for buildings &c., Coal delivered of best character at lowest possible price.

Drayage of all kinds promptly attended to. Having large force of mules, wagons, drays, grading tools &c., am prepared to do all kinds of hauling and work in my line speedily and at satisfactory prices.

C. D. MARTIN.

JOHN RAMAGNANO,
AT HIS
OLD STAND,

Holds stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors to be found in the south.

Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherries, Claretts, Ports, Brandies, Gins and Cordials of the best European brands. Also

Domestic Wines and Brandies.

Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at closest figures. Also

Sacramental Wines.

Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent cigars.

TIME TABLE NO. 73, BETWEEN CARLISLEVILLE AND PELL CITY.

		EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
		Read down.	Read up.	Read down.	Read up.
No. 51	No. 34	No. 1	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
4:45 p.m.	5:50 p.m.	10:45 a.m.	Dp.	4:20 p.m.	8:50 a.m.
5:45	6:45	11:12	Ar.	5:07	7:55
6:15	7:20	12:20	Dp.	5:22	8:35
		1:18	Ar.	5:47	7:20 p.m.
			Piedmont	6:17	8:00 p.m.
			E. & J. Junction	12:10 p.m.	
			12:15		
			Ragland	Dp.	10:15
				Ar.	10:25
			Coal City	Dp.	10:30 a.m.
			Pell City	Dp.	8:00 a.m.

Trains marked "Dp." daily, except Sunday; Sunday only.

WE HAVE
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED
Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats,
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Wishing to change our business we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Come and See Us
now!

HAMMOND & CROOK

A BLOODY MIDNIGHT DUEL
FOUGHT IN EAST TENNESSEE.
SEE FRIDAY NIGHT.

McMahon Killed Clayton and a Jury Says It Was Justifiable.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 24.—A bloody battle was fought last Friday night between Robert McMahon and Robert Clayton, in Richards' cove, Sevier county.

For some time Clayton had been paying assiduous attention to McMahon's wife. Friday night, thinking that McMahon was away, he went to the house and pitched a pebble on the roof to attract Mrs. McMahon's attention.

Hearing the noise, McMahon himself went to the window with a shotgun and saw Clayton standing in the backyard. He then took two pistols, walked out into the yard and commenced firing. Clayton was armed with a heavy club and a bulldog pistol.

They fought with pistols and the club for a hundred yards, both firing each other until when about eighteen shots had been fired and Clayton had been shot through the arm, he dropped his pistol, ran about forty yards fell and expired in an hour's time.

Clayton was shot eight times, six of the bullets penetrated his breast and bowels. McMahon was struck once, the ball entering the pocket of his pantaloons, splitting his pocket knife open, but giving him only a slight shock. His pocket knife saved him. A jury of inquest was empaneled. It acquitted McMahon of the crime, saying it was justifiable.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The attack of the French on the Siamese and the demands of the French government on Siam are likely to produce a serious international complication and it is well to understand the situation. Some weeks ago a French official was killed while attempting to expel by force a Siamese official from territory which both governments claim.

Siam has held undisputed possession of this territory for sixty years, while the claim of France, or Annam, a French province, was never made until ten years ago. An Annamese soldier in French uniform was also killed by the Siamese in resistance to this claim.

France has sent to Siam an ultimatum which demands fixed indemnity for the killing of the Frenchman and the Annamese soldier. It also demands the immediate abandonment of the territory in dispute to France. It also requires that Siam shall surrender to France as the representative of Cambodia, certain provinces to which the title of Siam, as against the claim of Cambodia, was formally recognized by France in 1868.

As a guarantee that these demands will be acceded to, France further requires that Siam shall assign her public revenues to the amount of \$600,000. It will be seen that the French want pretty much all that is in sight. Under the republic, France has developed a very ambitious and grasping colonial policy and her recent success in Dahomey has made her more arrogant than ever.

Naturally Siam is not disposed to yield what France demands. Her answer to the French ultimatum has been made and it concedes only about half of what France requires. France declares that she must have all she has demanded, and there the matter rests.

If it were only a question between France and Siam there would be no doubt as to the result.

The weaker power would be compelled to yield all that the stronger might want.

But serious complications may arise in this matter. The British foreign office has already taken it under consideration and the tone of the English press is decidedly averse to the claim of France. China has signified her readiness to aid Siam in the defense of her rights.

On the other hand Russia appears to be egging France on and is reported to have tendered her Asiatic fleet to the French admiral. The interference of Russia would certainly draw Germany into the imbroglio. Great European wars have been precipitated by much smaller causes than this quarrel, but there is not yet any reason to apprehend such a result from the Franco-Siamese trouble.

It will probably be submitted to arbitration, and in that event, our own government may be called on to take a hand in the settlement.

Atlanta Journal.

THE ONE-LEGGED CYCLIST.

Frank S. Beedleson, Who Rode From San Francisco to New York.

Frank S. Beedleson, the one-legged cyclist, who left San Francisco on May 15, to ride across the continent on a safety bicycle, reached the City Hall park in New York City at 7:45 p.m. on July 20, having consumed sixty-six days and forty-five minutes in making the trip, and creating a new record.

Beedleson is as brown as a berry from his exposure to the sun, and barring a slight indisposition owing to a change of diet, he finished in excellent health.

The time made by Beedleson lowers Neilson's record by twenty days, and the time made by Thom Stevens in 1883 by thirty-seven days. The peripatetic ride, which was accomplished without a mishap, was all the more remarkable from the fact that Beedleson had his left leg amputated just below the knee eleven years ago. He arrived in Chicago on the afternoon of July 2, taking forty-nine days to reach that city from San Francisco. West of Chicago, his riding was confined mostly to the railroad tracks, as the roads were unfit to ride on. Beedleson claims to have ridden the entire distance, excepting twenty-seven miles, through the snow sheds in the vicinity of Blue Canon. He carried only a necessary change of clothing, which was strapped by a luggage carrier to the handle bars of his wheel. His crutches were also strapped to the machine.

He reached Poughkeepsie at noon on Wednesday. To a reporter he said that he felt no ill effects whatever from his ride. He was confined to his bed at Elko, Nev., for a day, on May 26, with la grippe, but his general health was good throughout the ride, and he felt benefited by his trip.

CITY PHYSICIAN TREATING CONSUMPTIVES.

Dr. C. H. Holland, city physician, reports a most remarkable success in his use of Amick's medical treatment for consumption. The Times mentioned several weeks ago that Dr. Amick had sent several boxes of the different forms of the medicine to Dr. Holland for trial in this neighborhood. The latter has twelve persons under treatment in the city and feels satisfied the cure will do all Dr. Amick has claimed for it. The twelve patients Dr. Holland is treating are so far improved that their appetites have returned, can sleep well at night, have no night sweats, the irritating cough has disappeared and they feel much stronger in every way. When consumptives return to such condition the cure must certainly be getting in its work. —Chattanooga Times.

W. T. BYNUM of Jackson county has disappeared rather mysteriously and his family that he left behind him are very uneasy about him. The Scottsboro citizen says "William Thomas, be ashamed of yourself, and come back to your wife and babies."

Nothing can be said in favor of the best medicine in the world that may not be said of the most worthless. In one case, it's true; in the other, it isn't—but how can you distinguish?

Judge by what is done. There's only one blood-purifier that's guaranteed. It's Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—and this is what is done with it; if it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you get your money back. Isn't it likely to be the best?

All the year round, as well at one time as another, it cleanses and purifies the system. All blood-poisons must go. For Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Crispelias, any blood-taint or disorder, it is an unequalled remedy. It's the cheapest, too. With this you pay only for the good you get. And nothing else is "just as good." It may be better—for the dealer. But he isn't the one that's to be helped.

J. C. FRANCIS,

Notary Public & Ex-Officio

Justice of Peace.

COURT 1st and 3rd WEDNESDAYS

MARRIAGE LICENSE

FOR SALE

P.O. - Cane Creek, Ala.

1st Sat.

Jas. S. Kelly

Notary Public and Ex-Officio

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

At Oxford, Ala.

Contra 2nd Saturday in each month

E. M. REID J. P.

MORRISVILLE, ALA.

Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale

Courts the 1st and 3rd Wednesday

in each month.

ULLMAN BROS.

Choice Wash Goods.

Laces, Just Received.

EMBROIDERIES

FINE DRESS GOODS.

Choice Summer Styles

LADIES' WEAR.

Our stock now contains an endless variety of all goods pertaining to SUMMER WEAR. We are daily receiving elegant styles in wash goods of every description. It will be interesting for you to see them.

EMBROIDERIES

FINE DRESS GOODS.

ULLMAN BROS.

Choice Wash Goods.

Laces, Just Received.

WILL T. MORTON
County Surveyor.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

mar-03-18

STATE NORMAL

COLLEGE

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

The Tenth Annual Session of this noted school will begin September 6th 1892.

For information in regard to board, address, Capt. John M. Hanes, Jacksonville, Ala. For announcement of the session, write to Jacob Forney, Jacksonville, Ala.

R. E. JARRATT, Pres.

Jacksonville, Ala.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of

Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.

Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville, Ala.

TIME-TABLE

of The E. & W. R. R.

Trains arrive going East 11:40 A. M.

" " " " " West 2:45 P. M.

Sunday Trains going East 10:02 A. M.

" " " " " West 6:50 P. M.

Make close connection both to and returning from Gadsden, at Duke Station.

Established 30 Years.</